

THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 1787.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1862.

PRICE
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GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—University College, London.—Professor MORRIS, F.G.S., will COMMENCE his COURSE on TUESDAY, the 4th of February, at 2 p.m. The Course will consist of 25 Lectures, to be delivered on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 4½ to 5½. During the Course Field-Excursions are taken. Students have access to a Geological Library and Museum. Payment, exclusive of College Fee, £2. This Course is open to all Students of the College who are open to Gentlemen who desire to enter a single Class.

An Extra Class on Practical Mineralogy and Geology will be given by Professor Morris on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 6½ to 7½. For exclusive of College Fee, £1. Geology is a new Course, by Professor Morris. The Lectures will be given on Thursday Evenings, at 7 p.m., commencing on the 6th, and be continued until the end of April. Fee, exclusive of College Fee, £1; for Schoolmasters and Ushers, 10s. 6d.

EDWARD SPENCER BEESLY, A.M., Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council. January 21, 1862.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The TOOKE PROFESSOR of ECONOMIC SCIENCE and STATISTICS will deliver the following COURSES OF LECTURES during the Lent Term, 1862.—Elementary Political Economy, on Tuesday evenings, beginning Jan. 28. This Course is suited to the Second Examination for the India Civil Service. The more important Facts and Problems of Political Economy, Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m., beginning Jan. 28.—For a Prospectus apply to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 10. HYACINTH and CAMELLIA SHOW.

April 9. AZALEA SHOW.

May 21. FIRST GREAT SHOW.

In May or June a Show of AMERICAN PLANTS.

June 11. SECOND GREAT SHOW.

July 2. THIRD GREAT SHOW.

During the Season the Inauguration of the Memorial of the Exhibition of 1861 is expected to take place.

September 10. AUTUMN SHOW.

October 8, 9 and 10. GREAT INTERNATIONAL FRUIT, VEGETABLE, ROOT, CEREAL and GOURD SHOW.

ANDREW MURRAY, Assistant-Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE SCHOOL of ART, SCIENCE and LITERATURE.—PRIVATE CLASSES for LADIES for the present term ending July 31st, 1862. Periods and Lessons to commence from the Date of Inscription:—

Water-Colour Painting, &c.—Mr. E. A. Goodall. Figure Drawing, Modelling, &c.—Mr. W. K. Shenton. Drawing, &c.—Mr. S. B. Bawden, B.A. French—Prof. Camille Pissarro. German—Dr. Kinkel. Italian—Signor G. Volpe.

Latin—History, &c.—Rev. B. Boutell, M.A. Greek—Georgian, Arithmetick, &c.—Herr A. Sonnenschein. Botany—Dr. Chr. Dresser. Physiology—Dr. E. Lankester. Chemistry—Dr. D. S. Price.

Pianoforte—Mr. Jules Benedict, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. E. Prout.

Singing—Signor M. Garcia, Mrs. G. Street, Miss White.

Part-Singing, &c.—Mr. Henry Leslie, Mr. J. G. Calcott.

Dancing, &c.—Louis D' Egville.

Prospectuses with Regulations for Inscription of Pupils, can be obtained at the Office of the Literary Department near the Byzantine Court, Crystal Palace, where only can Pupils be Inscribed.

January, 1862. EDWARD LEE, Sup't. Lit. Department.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES—Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew, Hindostani, Persian and Bengali—are TAUGHT BY THE REV. G. SMALL, M.A., M.R.A.S., &c. (60 years Missionary in India, and above 20 years in the same). These Languages since his retirement, at 8, FEATHERSTONE BUILDINGS, Holborn, W.C., and at Scholarly Establishments.

DENMARK HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near LONDON.

Principal—Mr. C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.

The Pupils of the above-named School will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, Jan. 23.

Prospects may be obtained on application to the Principal; or to MESSRS. RELFE BROTHERS, School Booksellers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON—MATRICULATION and GRADUATION.—Some of the older Pupils in Denmark Hill Grammar School being engaged in preparing for the Examinations for Matriculation and the B.A. Degree, an opportunity is offered for two or three other Youths to join them in their studies for that object. Early application should be made to the Principal.

PREPARATION for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

1. &c.—A Married Clergyman of the Church of England, who receives into his family a limited number of Pupils between the ages of 8 and 15, has VACANCIES for the NEXT HALF-YEAR. His House, a large and airy one, is situate in a most healthy part of Warwickshire, on a dry grassy hill. There are excellent recreation grounds. Unexceptionable references given and required.—Address Rev. A. M., Post-office, Evesham.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, accustomed to Tuition, residing in Guernsey, is desirous of INCREASING the NUMBER of his PUPILS. He has at present two, aged respectively 13 and 14. A sound Education is insured, with all the usual Academic Terms, including everything, £100 or £100, according to age. For two additional pupils, the same terms and reduction would be made. Excellent Masters for Drawing, French and German, can be obtained on very moderate terms.—Address Rev. D. L. St. Matthew's Parsonage, Guernsey.

MEMORIAL FUND.—His late Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.—At a Public Meeting, held in the Imperial Hall, Mansion House, on Tuesday, the 14th January, 1862.—

The Right Hon. WM. CUBITT, the Lord Mayor, in the Chair.—

The following Resolutions were unanimously carried:—

That this Lord Bishop of London, seconded by Col. Wilson, the Vice-Chancellor, deeply deplored the irreparable loss the country had sustained by the death of our much-loved Royal Highness the Prince Consort, whose powerful and well-educated mind, and great abilities, have for more than twenty years been unceasingly devoted to improving the condition of the humbler classes, and to the development and extension of science and literature; and that, in lasting remembrance of the Royal Family, it is of opinion that a lasting Memorial should be erected, commemorative of his many virtues, and expressive of the gratitude of the people.

Moved by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, seconded by Western Wood, Esq. M.P.—

That the Memorial recommended should be of a monumental and national character, and that its design and mode of execution be apportioned by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Moved by Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P., seconded by the Hon. George Denman, M.P.—

That Committees throughout the United Kingdom be formed to raise subscriptions for the proposed Memorial, and that all Her Majesty's subjects be invited to subscribe.

Moved by HARVEY LEWIS, Esq. M.P., seconded by P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Esq.—

That a Committee be formed, consisting of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions, with power to add to their number, and that the Right Hon. Wm. Cubitt, the Lord Mayor, be President of the same and Treasurer of the Fund.

Moved by the Earl of Coventry, seconded by Western Wood, Esq.—

That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for convening and presiding over the same.

President—The Right Hon. WM. CUBITT, Lord Mayor.

COMMITTEE.

The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London. The Right Hon. the Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

Marquis of Bredalbane, K.T. The Earl of Derby.

Lord G. Gordon Lennox, M.P. Lord Elcho, M.P.

The Hon. G. Denman, M.P. The Hon. A. Kimber, M.P.

The Hon. S. S. Porte, Bart.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.

Sir Morton Peto, Bart. M.P.

Sir Thos. Phillips.

Sir E. Antrobus, Bart.

Sir W. G. Birkbeck, Bart.

The Very Rev. Dr. Milman, Dean of St. Paul's.

The Baron L. de Rothschild, M.P.

Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P.

Mr. Alderman Wilson.

Sir F. G. Moon, Bart. Ald.

Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P.

Mr. Alderman Rose.

Mr. Alderman Gabriel.

Mr. Alderman Mechi.

Mr. Alderman Besley.

Mr. Alderman Dakin.

Mr. Alderman Finnis.

Mr. Alderman Murray, M.P.

Mr. Alderman Lawrence.

Mr. Alderman J. C. Lawrence.

Mr. Alderman Hale.

Mr. Alderman G. J. Cockrell, Esq. Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

W. H. Twentyman, Esq. Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

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C. S. Butler, Esq. M.P.

Thos. Chambers, Esq., Common-Serjeant.

With power to add to their number.

Subscriptions may be remitted to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House.

A Sub-Committee will sit daily at the Mansion House.

Mr. S. R. GOODMAN, Esq.

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Mansion House, E.C., Jan. 1

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN (a Native of Hanover), age 25, who has received an University Education, and is competent to teach Greek, Latin and Mathematics, in addition to French and German, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT, either in a Public School or in a Nobleman or Gentleman's Family.—Address E. O., at Mr. Nutt's, 270, Strand, W.C.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A Lady wishes to procure for her Brother, who is now abroad, a situation as above. He is twenty-six years of age, highly educated and an excellent linguist. Address M. R. S. Phillips's Newspaper Office, 32, Store-street, Bedford-square, W.C.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT, well acquainted with the Details of the Publishing Business, is open to an ENGAGEMENT. First-rate references.—F. B., 2, Sudley-street, Islington, N.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Circulation of the EDINBURGH DAILY REVIEW is now 12,000 Copies daily. From the character, as well as the amount of circulation, the DAILY REVIEW is the most eligible medium of advertising in Scotland, especially for Publishers' announcements.—DAILY REVIEW OFFICE, Edinburgh, 377, High-street.

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570, 570½, 571, 571½, 572, 572½, 573, 573½, 574, 574½, 575, 575½, 576, 576½, 577, 577½, 578, 578½, 579, 579½, 580, 580½, 581, 581½, 582, 582½, 583, 583½, 584, 584½, 585, 585½, 586, 586½, 587, 587½, 588, 588½, 589, 589½, 590, 590½, 591, 591½, 592, 592½, 593, 593½, 594, 594½, 595, 595½, 596, 596½, 597, 597½, 598, 598½, 599, 599½, 600, 600½, 601, 601½, 602, 602½, 603, 603½, 604, 604½, 605, 605½, 606, 606½, 607, 607½, 608, 608½, 609, 609½, 610, 610½, 611, 611½, 612, 612½, 613, 613½, 614, 614½, 615, 615½, 616, 616½, 617, 617½, 618, 618½, 619, 619½, 620, 620½, 621, 621½, 622, 622½, 623, 623½, 624, 624½, 625, 625½, 626, 626½, 627, 627½, 628, 628½, 629, 629½, 630, 630½, 631, 631½, 632, 632½, 633, 633½, 634, 634½, 635, 635½, 636, 636½, 637, 637½, 638, 638½, 639, 639½, 640, 640½, 641, 641½, 642, 642½, 643, 643½, 644, 644½, 645, 645½, 646, 646½, 647, 647½, 648, 648½, 649, 649½, 650, 650½, 651, 651½, 652, 652½, 653, 653½, 654, 654½, 655, 655½, 656, 656½, 657, 657½, 658, 658½, 659, 659½, 660, 660½, 661, 661½, 662, 662½, 663, 663½, 664, 664½, 665, 665½, 666, 666½, 667, 667½, 668, 668½, 669, 669½, 670, 670½, 671, 671½, 672, 672½, 673, 673½, 674, 674½, 675, 675½, 676, 676½, 677, 677½, 678, 678½, 679, 679½, 680, 680½, 681, 681½, 682, 682½, 683, 683½, 684, 684½, 685, 685½, 686, 686½, 687, 687½, 688, 688½, 689, 689½, 690, 690½, 691, 691½, 692, 692½, 693, 693½, 694, 694½, 695, 695½, 696, 696½, 697, 697½, 698, 698½, 699, 699½, 700, 700½, 701, 701½, 702, 702½, 703, 703½, 704, 704½, 705, 705½, 706, 706½, 707, 707½, 708, 708½, 709, 709½, 710, 710½, 711, 711½, 712, 712½, 713, 713½, 714, 714½, 715, 715½, 716, 716½, 717, 717½, 718, 718½, 719, 719½, 720, 720½, 721, 721½, 722, 722½, 723, 723½, 724, 724½, 725, 725½, 726, 726½, 727, 727½, 728, 728½, 729, 729½, 730, 730½, 731, 731½, 732, 732½, 733, 733½, 734, 734½, 735, 735½, 736, 736½, 737, 737½, 738, 738½, 739, 739½, 740, 740½, 741, 741½, 742, 742½, 743, 743½, 744, 744½, 745, 745½, 746, 746½, 747, 747½, 748, 748½, 749, 749½, 750, 750½, 751, 751½, 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843, 843½, 844, 844½, 845, 845½, 846, 846½, 847, 847½, 848, 848½, 849, 849½, 850, 850½, 851, 851½, 852, 852½, 853, 853½, 854, 854½, 855, 855½, 856, 856½, 857, 857½, 858, 858½, 859, 859½, 860, 860½, 861, 861½, 862, 862½, 863, 863½, 864, 864½, 865, 865½, 866, 866½, 867, 867½, 868, 868½, 869, 869½, 870, 870½, 871, 871½, 872, 872½, 873, 873½, 874, 874½, 875, 875½, 876, 876½, 877, 877½, 878, 878½, 879, 879½, 880, 880½, 881, 881½, 882, 882½, 883, 883½, 884, 884½, 885, 885½, 886, 886½, 887, 887½, 888, 888½, 889, 889½, 890, 890½, 891, 891½, 892, 892½, 893, 893½, 894, 894½, 895, 895½, 896, 896½, 897, 897½, 898, 898½, 899, 899½, 900, 900½, 901, 901½, 902, 902½, 903, 903½, 904, 904½, 905, 905½, 906, 906½, 907, 907½, 908, 908½, 909, 909½, 910, 910½, 911, 911½, 912, 912½, 913, 913½, 914, 914½, 915, 915½, 916, 916½, 917, 917½, 918, 918½, 919, 919½, 920, 920½, 921, 921½, 922, 922½, 923, 923½, 924, 924½, 925, 925½, 926, 926½, 927, 927½, 928, 928½, 929, 929½, 930, 930½, 931, 931½, 932, 932½, 933, 933½, 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1021, 1021½, 1022, 1022½, 1023, 1023½, 1024, 1024½, 1025, 1025½, 1026, 1026½, 1027, 1027½, 1028, 1028½, 1029, 1029½, 1030, 1030½, 1031, 1031½, 1032, 1032½, 1033, 1033½, 1034, 1034½, 1035, 1035½, 1036, 1036½, 1037, 1037½, 1038, 1038½, 1039, 1039½, 1040, 1040½, 1041, 1041½, 1042, 1042½, 1043, 1043½, 1044, 1044½, 1045, 1045½, 1046, 1046½, 1047, 1047½, 1048, 1048½, 1049, 1049½, 1050, 1050½, 1051, 1051½, 1052, 1

Extensive Collection of Pictures from Italy.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, S.W., on FRIDAY, January 31, and following day, at 1 precisely, an Extensive and Valuable COLLECTION of PICTURES, the property of a Gentleman, received from Italy, including 230 Gallery and Cabinet Pictures, comprising Examples of nearly all the different Schools of Italy.

May be viewed three days preceding, and Catalogues had.

The Collection of Pictures of the late C. B. HORNOR, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, S.W., on SATURDAY, February 1, at 1 precisely, by order of the Executors, the Valuable COLLECTION of PICTURES, by OH Masters, formerly in the Collection of C. B. HORNOR, Esq., deceased, including some good Works of the Italian Schools, and a few other Modern Works.

May be viewed three years preceding, and Catalogues had.

Cellar of 2,000 dozen of Fine Old Wines, the Property of a Gentleman.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, S.W., on WEDNESDAY, February 6, and following day, at 1 precisely, a highly Important and very Choice CABINET of OLD WINES, the Property of a Gentleman, the whole of which has been selected, with great judgment and regardless of cost, from the first London and provincial houses. It comprises nearly 2,000 dozen, and includes Port, Sherry, Claret, Madeira, Rhine and Moselle Wines, and Wines of nearly all the choicest vintages, in the finest possible condition.

Samples may be had, on paying for the same, after February 1, and Catalogues at Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods's offices, King-street, St. James's-square, S.W.

Charming Leasehold Residence, 24, St. James's-place, the Property of the late Mrs. BEAUMONT.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they have received instructions from the Executors of the late Mrs. Beaumont to SELL by AUCTION, EARLY in FEBRUARY, the Valuable LEASE of that highly attractive RESIDENCE, No. 24, St. James's-place, overlooking the Green Park, with a Private Garden. It is held direct from the Crown, at a very low ground-rent, 14 years unexpired.

Further notice will be shortly given.

The Choice Cabinet of English Pictures and Drawings of G. R. BURNETT, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, S.W., on SATURDAY, February 22, the Small but very Choice CABINET of ENGLISH PICTURES and DRAWINGS of that well-known amateur, G. R. BURNETT, Esq.

Further notice will be given.

The very Important Collection of English Pictures and Drawings of the late T. E. FLINT, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, S.W., on THURSDAY, March 6, and two following days, the highly Important COLLECTION of ENGLISH PICTURES and DRAWINGS formed by that distinguished Patron of Art, THOMAS E. FLINT, Esq., deceased, removed from his late residence at Leeds.

Further notice will be given.

Mr. FLATO'S Collection of English Pictures.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, S.W., on SATURDAY, March 29, the Final Portion of the highly Important COLLECTION of ENGLISH PICTURES formed by Mr. T. E. FLATO, who, it appears, intends confining his attention to the Exhibition and Publication of "Life at a Railway Station," now being painted for him by that distinguished artist, W. F. Frith. This Collection comprises 180 Works nearly all of cabinet size, and includes very choice examples of almost every painter of the present day, chiefly obtained direct from the easels of the artists.

Further notice will be given.

Mr. FORTUNE'S Collection of Ancient Porcelain and Lacker-work.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they have received instructions from Mr. Fortune to SELL by AUCTION, EARLY in the SPRING, the very Extensive and Valuable COLLECTION of ANCIENT PORCELAIN, LACQUER-WORK and Curiosities formed by him during his recent visit to China and Japan.

Further notice will be given.

Singularly Interesting Collection of Books, with Autograph Annotations by Luther, and Melanchthon and Luther, formed by the late Mr. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY, F.S.A.

MR. JOHN WILKINSON will SELL by AUCTION, at Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson's House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on SATURDAY, February 8, at 1 o'clock precisely, a Singularly Interesting COLLECTION of BOOKS, formed by Mr. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY for the publication of his Work on the Autograph Annotations by the great Theologian.

MELANCHTHON and LUTHER;

as found in Copies of Theological and Classical Works formerly in their possession.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of four stamps.

The Extensive and Valuable Library of the late DAVID BAILLIE, Esq., of Belgrave-square.

MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 late 3, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on TUESDAY, January 29, at half-past 12 precisely, a Book pre-eminently the EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE LIBRARY of the late DAVID BAILLIE, Esq., of Belgrave-square; comprising the principal Works in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish Literature, Greek and Latin Classics, Dictionaries, Grammars, &c.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of four stamps.

The Pleasing Collection of Cabinet Pictures and Water-Colour Drawings formed by the late Mr. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY.

MR. JOHN WILKINSON will SELL by AUCTION, at Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson's New Gallery, Wellington-buildings, Wellington-street, Strand, on THURSDAY, February 6, and following day, at 1 o'clock precisely, the Pleasing Selection of CABINET PICTURES and PAINTINGS in WATER-COLOURS, by eminent Modern Masters, formed by the late S. LEIGH SOTHEBY, F.S.A., comprising some Beautiful Pictures of the following distinguished Artists:

Barrett	Chalon	Martin
Bonington	Creswick	Mutrie
Callow	Dewint	Prout
Cattermole	C. Fielding	Stanfield
Collins	Hunt	Stevens
Cotman	Lake	Taylor
	Macrise	Wilkie

The whole most Beautifully and Appropriately Framed by Messrs. Blandford.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had on receipt of two stamps.

Libraries of the late Hon. and Right Rev. H. Montague Villiers, Bishop of Durham; of an Archdeacon; of an Editor, &c.—Pictures, Engravings, Japanese Bronzes, &c.

MESSRS. PUTTIKK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on WEDNESDAY, February 5, and two following days, a Large COLLECTION of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, comprised in the above-named Libraries, together presenting a Capital Selection of Standard Books in English Literature, particularly Theology, Arts and Sciences, Mathematics, &c.—A Collection of Foreign Books—Classics and Poetry—A Collection of Prints—Water-colour Drawings—A set of the Gentleman's Magazine, from its commencement to 1855, chiefly in boards, original uncut state—Edinburgh Review, 107 vols. half-bound—Annual Register, 78 vols.—Encyclopaedia Britannica, last edition, 21 vols.—Playing Cards of various Nations—MSS. of Printed and Manuscript Books—A few Choice Framed Prints, Bronze Statuettes, Dwarf Book-cases, Curious Antique Japanese Bronzes, large Vases, Urn and other Objects, &c. Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Music and Musical Instruments.

MESSRS. PUTTIKK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on WEDNESDAY, February 5, and two following days, a Large COLLECTION of MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC of all kinds, Musical History and Theory—Collection of Printed and other Scores—Music—A large number of Capital Instrumental Music, several thousand Modern Publications of Pianoforte and Vocal Music, &c. Also Musical Instruments of various kinds, Pianofortes, by Modern Makers, Violins and Violoncellos, including a few Superb Examples, the property of an Amateur.

Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

Music and Musical Instruments.

MR. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at his New Rooms, the corner of Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, on TUESDAY, January 29, and two following days, at half-past 12, a VALUABLE LIBRARY of a Gentleman, who has recently removed from St. James's-place, and a small Modern Library, the property of a Gentleman changing his residence, comprising—In Folio: Montfaucon, *L'Antiquité Expliquée*, fine plates, 15 vols.—Stow's London, by Sterpe, 2 vols.—Curtis's Flora Londinensis, by Cooke, 10 vols.—Robert's *Historia Animalium*, the work, complete in 12 vols.—Overbeck's *Alhambra*, a fine copy, 2 vols.—Cannanachus's *Mystery Historie de France*, a fine copy, 3 vols. old morocco.—In Quarto: a fine set of the *Chronicles of Froissart*.—Monstrelet, Hollinshead and others, 21 vols. russia.—Lord Somers's *Tracts*, Scott, 18 vols.—Antiquities of Scotland, 4 vols.—Price's *Antiquities of Great Britain*, 12 vols.—A set of large paper Aristotle's Works, translated by Taylor, 10 vols. very scarce—Britton's Architectural Antiquities, 5 vols.—Todd's Johnson's Dictionary, 4 vols.—Wieland's *Sammliche Werke*, fine plates, 49 vols. in 21 large and thin paper, half-bound in morocco.—Schröder's *Almanach für das Jahr 1862*.—Octavo: 4 vols.—Varro's *British Birds*, 4 vols., large paper—Ben Jonson's Works by Gifford, 2 vols.—Massinger's Plays, by Gifford, 4 vols. large paper—Foxe's *Foxe's Speeches*, 6 vols.—Pitt's *Speeches*, 3 vols.—Milton's Prose Works, by Symmons, 7 vols.—a fine set of the Foxe's Prose Works, by Symmons, 7 vols.—a fine copy of the Foxe's Prose Works, by Symmons, 7 vols.—Macciusi's *Commentary on the Histories of England and Scotland*, 12 vols.—Staunton's *Shakespeare*, 3 vols.—Neale's *Vives*, 11 vols.—Dicken's *Works*, 12 vols. crown svo.—Bulwer's *Works*.—Winkle's *Cathedralis*, 3 vols.—Foxe's *Apologeticae*, 4 vols.—Winkles' *Cathedralis*, 3 vols.—Foxe's *Acta Sanctorum*, 8 vols.—the Venetian Bede's *Works*, 10 vols.—Price's *Archæologia Britannica*, 12 vols.—Hawks' *Commentaries*, 4 vols. and other Standard Works in Divinity, History and General Literature—the best French and Italian Writers, including fine copies of the Works of Voltaire, Molire, Metastasio, Goldoni, Denina, Machiavelli, Vicentini, &c.—Lowell's *Commentaries*, 4 vols. and other Standard Works in Divinity, History and General Literature—the best French and Italian Writers, including fine copies of the Works of Voltaire, Molire, Metastasio, Goldoni, Denina, Machiavelli, Vicentini, &c.—Lowell's *Commentaries*, 4 vols. and other Standard Works in Divinity, History and General Literature—the best French and Italian Writers, including fine copies of the Works of Voltaire, Molire, Metastasio, Goldoni, Denina, Machiavelli, Vicentini, &c.—Lowell's *Commentaries*, 4 vols. and other Standard Works in Divinity, History and General Literature—the best French and Italian Writers, including fine copies of the Works of Voltaire, Molire, Metastasio, Goldoni, Denina, Machiavelli, Vicentini, 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Of the fifty-eight Archbishops who have presided over the province of Canterbury since the deprivation of Stigand and the accession of the Italian Lanfranc, Dean Hook, in this volume, gives the lives of the first eleven. From this circumstance we may probably conclude that the whole work will extend to six volumes; and we may add, that if it continues to improve in interest, as this second portion does, it will be most popular and most useful.

In the first volume, the Dean of Chichester had to deal with the saints; in the second, he deals with the heroes. In the former, we found the Church christianizing the King; now we have it, under the pressure of Rome, enslaving him. In the earlier times, right was on the side of the royal convert-makers; in the less remote period referred to now we meet with Primates sublimely in the wrong, and Kings who would have had all the right on their side if they could only have kept their tempers; even when they yielded to rage they did not imperil the principle for which they contended. In the development of the struggle for power, the author continues to be as impartial as he was in the opening portion of his work. A Roman Catholic gentleman, who recently spoke, in Dublin, in support of the proposed testimonial to Lord Eglinton, expressed his admiration for that Viceroy on the ground of his impartial conduct towards the two churches. "His Lordship was so impartial," said the speaker, "that he often went out of his way to favour the Romish party." Perhaps, some readers may discern a similar impartial direction in Dean Hook; but this, we think, arises from his extreme charitableness of construction of motives as well as of acts. Except a smart cut now and then at the "world" or Low-Church people, there is not an angry or a hasty expression in this book; and Anselm and Becket are spoken of at their worst, as Dryden spoke of the Athanasian Creed and its author:-

For though this creed eternal truth contains,
'Tis hard for man to doom to endless pains
All who believed not all his seal required,
Unless he first could prove he was inspired.
Then let us either think he meant to say,
This faith, where published, was the only way;
Or else conclude that, Arius to confute,
The good old man, too eager in dispute,
Flew high, and, as his Christian fury rose,
Dam'd all for heretics who durst oppose.

Let us pass rapidly over the roll of ecclesiastical heroes.

Lanfranc, who held the primacy for nearly a quarter of a century—1070-93, was a Lombard lawyer of eminence, whom troubled times are supposed to have driven, first to Avranches, and thence to the modest Norman monastery of Bec. He soon attracted the notice of Duke William, at whose hands he seems to have been as unwilling to accept benefices in Normandy as he is said to have been to receive through him the Archbishopric of Canterbury. When there, however, he acted with great independence, supporting the royal prerogative against Papal usurpation, and leaving behind him at last a name which was respected by the Saxons and honoured by their conquerors. Dean Hook passingly alludes to the tradition of the existence of a son of this primate and to the possibility of his having been married, adding, by way of support, that "he refused to press upon the Church of England the celibacy of

the clergy with that stringency with which it has been enforced in the Church of Rome." And we find, subsequently, that the course adopted by the Archbishop in such cases was temporary removal or suspension, till the offender was prepared to lead a new life according to the canons.

Lanfranc united a keen sense of the ridiculous and some love of joking, with small love for jesters, and a grave spirit of obedience even when tempted by a joke to infringe it. The Abbot of Bee was a more illiterate man than the inspired cobbler of Sydney Smith, and his false quantities caused the scholar, who learned piety from the dunce, to smile. The Prior, to whom Lanfranc succeeded, if he could spell more correctly than the Abbot, was as ignorant of the rules of Latin prosody; and the community of monks were so like their superiors, that when Lanfranc was reading aloud in Hall and pronounced a certain word rightly, which the Prior was in the habit of pronouncing wrongly as to quantity, the whole brotherhood clamoured for *docere* to be uttered with the penultimate short. Lanfranc surrendered his judgment for the sake of their applause, exactly as the courtiers of Louis Quatorze, on his making *carrosses* masculine, adopted the error and imposed upon every lexicographer the perpetuating of that most singular flattery.

Lanfranc, however, was not so subservient towards persons for whom he had less regard. When Duke William's chaplain, Herfast, appeared at Bee, with a clerical *posse comitatus*, to gently compel the monk to accept a greater dignity at Caen, and exhibited plentiful lack of learning in his mission, Lanfranc, to the hilarity of his scholars, by whom he was surrounded, placed a spelling-book in the chaplain's hands, "and took every opportunity of exposing his ignorance." Years after, when Herfast was a bishop, and Lanfranc primate, the latter showed resentment at a similar joke played upon him by the former:—"Berard, a clergyman, * * delivered to you our letter relating to his affairs, which, as he afterwards informed me, you impudently ridiculed, and in the hearing of many spoke very vilely." Lanfranc wishes for him "knowledge with humility, and understanding with sobriety,"—and cries out, with some acerbity, "Give over dice-playing, not to speak of graver misconduct, and worldly sports, in which you are said to waste the whole day." His own sportiveness of spirit is seen in his answer to Odo's complaint of his arrest,—which was effected, said Lanfranc, not as Bishop of Bayeux, but as Earl of Kent. This was said in the spirit of a contemporary Court Fool—a sort of personage to whom the prelate himself denied salvation, in his book entitled 'Elocutum,' wherein to the query "Have jesters hope?" is rendered the reply, "None. In their whole design, they are the ministers of Satan. Of them it is said, 'They have not known God; therefore God hath despised them, and the Lord shall have them in derision, for mockers shall be mocked.'" Nevertheless, the archbishop was a practical mocker in his way; and when the Canterbury monks refused to accept Wydo, his nominee, as their abbot, he contrived to get them all locked up till so long after dinner-time, that out of fear of starvation, they voted for Wydo, and were then laughingly dismissed to their meal. In his less hilarious moments, Lanfranc was a man to be dreaded: one of these very monks having too hastily said that he would kill the intrusive abbot if he had an opportunity, the archbishop had him tied up naked to the gates of St. Augustine's, flagellated, and then driven out of the city! Again, when

Wulfketul, the Winchester abbot, spoke reverently—as well he might—of his fellow-Saxon Waltheof (the first peer of the realm who suffered on the scaffold), Lanfranc, who had no reverence for Anglo-Saxon saints or heroes, deprived him of his post, under a charge of idolatry, and degraded him to the position of a simple monk, in a distant monastery.

On the side of the primate, there was occasionally something like, if not servility, a readiness to fall into the way of thinking of his superiors. On more than one occasion, he resisted advancement till William personally persuaded him to it; and he boldly denounced the legality of the marriage of William and Matilda, on the ground of consanguinity, till the illustrious pair invited him to repair to them,—for his opinions, says Dean Hook, "had an effect similar to that produced in these days by an article in a leading political journal. Lanfranc was, if possible, to be won;" and this end was accomplished, and the royal couple under ban were relieved, and declared to be legally married, on condition of their founding two abbeys and twice that number of hospitals. This sort of compromise became a precedent, and there is at least one case on record wherein the couple married contrary to rule were bound, among other expiatory acts, to give a dole to the poor whenever they kissed each other!

Of course, with the conceits of his time Lanfranc possessed a far greater measure of the common sense of all times. Crusading and pilgrimages were very well to his thinking, but the devoting their cost to the advantage of the poor he thought a still better course and object. The monks in his own city he kept clean and refreshed,—their bodies with washings and combings (and some conceits as to when the water and when the *peeter* was to take precedence)—their minds with books, which he not only lent out to them, under excellent rules, but for the non-perusal of which the archiepiscopal censure was sure to visit the too incurious brother. Among the various excellent resolutions which he passed in various synods, that which prohibited interurnal burials bespeaks his sense, and puts him in remarkable contrast with a recent London archdeacon, who, profiting by such burials, published a pamphlet to prove that such interments were positively salubrious to those who resided in the vicinity of the churchyards!

These are the accessories of a portrait carefully limned by the Dean of Chichester, and the grand features of which exhibit to us a dignified man, who was an Imperialist before he was a Papist, who placed William, as his King, before Gregory, as his Pope, and who, without "loving the country of his adoption" quite so well as the Dean would have us believe, yet was well content to serve the Anglo-Saxon cause,—never, indeed, as against the Norman, but with alacrity when the furtherance of such cause assisted the establishing of the rights and the independence of the English Church.

His successor, Anselm, the first of the Piedmontese clerks who enjoyed the English primacy, was a man of another spirit altogether,—a man, says the Dean, to whose theological system "by some sects is assigned exclusively the title of evangelical;" a man who "is an object of adoration equally to the Roman Pontiff and Joseph Milner." Dr. Hook might have added, to the sect of "Sinners Saved," for only from a brother of the coalheaver, Huntington, who so called himself, could proceed such passages in English as Anselm, after he had bidden farewell to the immorality of his youth, addressed in Latin to his sister, whom he com-

pliments on preserving what he had long since lost. Anselm reigned at Canterbury, with two intervals of exile, till the year 1108. As a monk and teacher, he was all Papist; as Archbishop of Canterbury, he was ultra-Papist. His idea was that he and the King were two oxen in one yoke, and that the King was bound to follow his direction in drawing the chariot of Church and State. It was only in his time that monarch and nation began thoroughly to comprehend the nature of the struggle for power between Pope and King. Anselm must have placed the liberties of the Church as well as those of the kingdom under the feet of the Pope. In attempting this his arrogance was extreme, his ambition therewith was unbounded, and his want of tact remarkable. He was in fact more fitted for a cloister than a court. He himself said that he was as an owl with its young, more adapted to the shade than the glare. The beauty of the sentiment and expression of his written works indicates where his true path lay. In the world he was as obstinate as he was ambitious. When Rufus banished him the kingdom, Anselm determined to remain; when Henry prohibited him from leaving, he resolved to depart. To oppose Caesar rather than to give him his due seemed to Anselm a virtue; and yet so perfect was his obedience to spiritual authority when he submitted to penitential discipline, and Eadmer was placed over him as superintendent, that he would neither retire to bed, nor rise from, nor even turn in it, without permission from his appointed monitor.

Ambition and pride were, nevertheless, the besetting sins of this otherwise great and good man. Instances occur in almost every scene of his life, and they are united with an affectation of the *nolo episcopari* order carried to the most exaggerated limits. When the monks of Bec elected him their Abbot, he fell on his face, adjuring them to cancel the election. As he refused to arise, the monks fell on *their* faces and entreated him to yield. In this position they all ultimately fell asleep out of sheer weariness; and, when they awoke, Anselm quietly assumed the office of Abbot, and, in modern phrase, kept his team stiffly up to the collar. He was as coy, but more awake, when the Archbishopric became vacant. He would not think of accepting it, and his friends declared the same in his name. "He lives for God alone," said one to Rufus, "and earthly wishes he has none!"—"Indeed!" cried the sarcastic King; "not even for the Archbishopric!"—"For that least of all!" replied Anselm's agent.—"If I were to hold out to him the faintest hopes of it," remarked Rufus, "he would clasp my neck in gratitude." By wonderful, gentle, but irresistible pressure, Anselm's nomination was forced upon the King, but the priest feigned resistance to the last. When the sick King, from his couch, extended the crozier to him, Anselm hung back and thrust his hands in his pocket. The attending clergy pulled them out, and some forcibly brought his right hand in contact with the King's, but Anselm kept his fingers tightly closed, and then there was much ado to get two or three of them open and clasp them around the crozier presented by the monarch; then, however, Anselm felt his power, and, grasping the symbol and the reality, he may be said to have brought the crozier thunderingly about the head and ears of the astounded donor with the dexterity and effect of a player at quarter-staff. The King was called upon to pay arrears due to the archiepiscopal estate, and the claimant refused all compromise. The primate familiarly informed the King that he expected to be treated as a friend, and, being disappointed

in the expectation, he scattered money among the poor that they might pray for the King's conversion. When Popes Clement and Urban were respectively demanding the homage of the faithful, Rufus gave it to Clement, but Anselm (contrary to all custom in such case) rendered his to Urban, and ultimately compelled the King to follow his example! When Anselm was required to send to the King's army his due contingent of men, he despatched a force so mouldy, feeble, and unfurnished with heart or arms, as to make of this very bad joke a most gross outrage on the King himself. When we remember the quality of this King, his violence, his blasphemy in his rage, his debauchery, and his exalted idea of his dignity, we are forced to avow that he treated his exasperating, however conscientious, opponent with singular courtesy and forbearance. When the Primate departed on his first exile, the King bade him farewell, and the Archbishop, after a brief homily, intimated his readiness in his ecclesiastical capacity to bestow on him his benediction, if he would not reject it. The monarch replied, he would not think of rejecting a blessing, and he bowed his head to receive it. If, afterwards, he swore lustily at the giver, let us concede something to poor human nature; at the moment required, Rufus behaved like a gentleman. It is due to Lanfranc to say, that as long as he lived he had the influence over the King that Wolsey had over Henry; but Anselm's line of conduct towards him was personally offensive and terribly tempting of expletive.

Beaumont was no more tenderly managed than Rufus. With Anselm the Pope was universal Emperor, Archbishops were his lieutenants, and Kings created to do the behest of the lieutenants. Henry recalled him in a spirit of reconciliation, and at once offered to invest him in his archiepiscopal barony. Anselm peremptorily refused, declaring that investiture was valid only at the hands of the Pope: a declaration which would have placed the fee-simple of England in the power of Rome, where, indeed, the ultra-Papal primate succeeded in placing it. And yet he was reluctant to place himself and his official privileges unreservedly in the same power. He would be over the King, but he would have none, not even the Pope's legate, over him; and when Guido, Archbishop of Vienna, landed in Kent, with legatine authority throughout the province, Anselm had influence enough to obtain his immediate expulsion from the kingdom. To this most arrogant of prelates, and yet most humble, loving, sincere and pious Christian in private life, Henry yielded the right of investiture, and also that of nominating bishops. This last concession was a great sacrifice, for the bishops had generally supported the rights of the Church of England against the exactions of Rome. When this work was done, Anselm died—a saint in the estimation of the pious, a sage according to the verdict of scholars, a loveable friend in the hearts of those who knew him intimately, and a thorn plucked out from his side in the relieved sensations of the King, who had treated him with deference, delicacy and liberality, only to find in him, in return, a painful source of permanent irritation.

Three Primates intervened between Anselm and a Becket—all foreigners; namely, Ralph Escures (1108–1123), William of Corbeuil (1123–1139), and Theobald (1139–1162). During their several archiepiscopal rules, there was anarchy in Church and State; revolution and contending claimants to the crown in England, opponent Popes in Italy, aggressions of Rome, attempts to destroy the independence of the Church here by the institution of Roman legates—men of inferior rank, with powers

which placed them above the prince-primates of the land. Ralph was a man who had such a reputation for wit and humour, that it is perhaps lucky for his renown that no sample of either survive to these times. He was rather a sour man in his old age, but the troubles of the time were too much for him. If Ralph was a wit, his successor William was a rough but resolute fellow, who kept up the idea to the best of his power that the Archbishop of Canterbury was the Patriarch of the West. The Norman Theobald imitated his two predecessors in supporting King and Church against all foreign pressure: he was a learned man, with a love for those of the same quality; and his household was all the brighter for having within it such men as John of Salisbury and the young Thomas à Becket, whom Theobald may be said, in wonderfully troublous times, to have prepared, by inducing him to study the canon and civil law, and by other discipline, for navigating that ocean of storms in which, indeed, he made wreck of his life, but not of a fame which is still bright and undying, whatever qualifying terms may be applied to it by his posterity. Nevertheless, unlovely is the portrait of Becket as executed by the Dean of Chichester:—brilliant, attractive in some respects; faithful, we believe; impartial, we are sure, but still unlovely—nor could it be otherwise. Compared with Becket, Anselm is a wonder of humility and earnestness. We take it to be indisputable that the gay, luxurious, high-handed, epicurean Chancellor had no especial desire to become Primate, but that, greatness being forced upon him, it was in his nature that he should be imperious and uncontrolled there as he was in his earlier vocations. The story of his quarrel with Henry the Second lies within the narrowest limits. The King wished to subject every cleric to the same application of the law as every layman. Becket at once resisted the principle involved—namely, that all authority was derived from the royal will,—a principle which he had sanctioned before he had received ordination, and for which he had been accused of betraying the cause of the Church. When Chancellor, he was unscrupulous in aiding the King to overcome all his enemies; but when Archbishop, he was unscrupulously opposed every attempt to bring the clergy under the operation of a general law. Thierry fancied that Becket was an Anglo-Saxon demagogue. He was Norman by birth and sentiment, and cared no more for the Saxon folk than as he could induce them to support him in establishing the freedom of the Church,—which implied an elevation of Church authority above that of the Crown or the common law. In pursuing his object, the Archbishop was as vain and coarse as he was ambitious; and tender Protestant consciences may be ruffled at hearing that the observation of the festival of the Holy Trinity is in obedience to Becket's command, in commemoration of the day on which he was consecrated to the primacy.

In all clerical questions he at once took the law into his own hands; and as a sign of the spirit by which he was animated, he asked Rome for the canonization of Anselm, whose mission it was his purpose to pursue by rougher means than those of his more gently pertinacious predecessor. This request indicates only one phase of his vanity; of the latter there are as many as of his coarseness, and he could swear "by God's eyes!" as roundly as the King himself, whom he seems to have exasperated into blasphemy with an unwholesome delight. This sort of boldness, while it pleased the Commons, afforded them instruction too; from the audacity of Becket in behalf of what he called the liberties of the Church, the Commons gained

their first lesson how to struggle for popular freedom. It was sufficient that Henry should request for Becket immediately to oppose. On no occasion did the Primate avoid insulting the King, who had treated him with prodigal favour and liberality. On once being reminded of this, his haughty and ungrateful reply was, that such measure of kindness was vouchsafed to Becket, not from the King, but through him from God; and that the Archbishop had repaid the King with interest. To such a man infraction of his word was a trifle, if it were committed "for the honour of God"—that phrase by terrible iteration of which, as significant of his determined antagonism against the King, he drove the uncontrollable, but not ungenuine, monarch into fits of demoniacal fury. By only accepting the "Constitutions of Clarendon" (wherein cleric and layman offending were rendered equal before the law) with the reservation implied in that phrase, he deliberately rejected what he had pledged himself to accept, and it seemed the mere exercise of a spiteful spirit when he subsequently expressed to the too credulous king his readiness to observe the "Constitutions" in good faith and without deceit, but when asked to affix his seal to the document swore "by God Almighty" he would never do it "while there was breath in his body." And yet he signed and sealed the "Constitutions" after all, and the poor buffeted sovereign fancied that a period of peace was at hand; but he was roused from the fancy by the information that the Archbishop was exhibiting an ostentatious humility and professing an unbounded penitence, wherefrom the people were to conclude that the "Constitutions" were by him finally condemned and irrevocably renounced.

Thenceforth, Becket had no sovereign but him who sat in Rome. To him the Primate consigned the Church of England, and, as far as in him lay, England itself. When in exile, he surrendered to the Pope all his dignities, and capped his insults against Henry by receiving them again at the hands of the Pontiff,—declaring that he owed nothing to the English King, but everything to the Holy Father! From beyond seas he fulminated anathemas and excommunications on all his opponents in England, and was with difficulty constrained from publicly excommunicating the King himself. He kept the weapon concealed, however, for future use; and, meanwhile, when Henry, eager to be on friendly terms with him, met him in presence of the King of France, Becket outraged both monarchs by his arrogance, and then proudly rode into Sens, cheered by the populace as "the man who had insulted two kings for the honour of God!"

In his fury he spared not even the Pope, whom he professed to reverence as God's Vicegerent. Alexander dared to absolve some individuals whom the Archbishop had thought fit to excommunicate! Becket at once shook over the tiara all the vials of his wrath. "I know not how it is," wrote this madly-proud priest, "but at your court Barabbas is always let go free and Christ is crucified!" "The innocent, the poor and the exiled are condemned before you!" If he could thus write to a supreme Pontiff, we are the less surprised at his addressing his archdeacon as his arch-devil, or at his speaking of a conscientious but adverse prelate as "that spurious offspring of fornication;" these are but the flowers of his passion. "To the last," says Dean Hook, "even filthy expressions would escape from his lips," and blasphemies also. When Henry entreated him to return to England, promising to put all things into his hands if he would but act loyally to the King, the Archbishop

remarked that it reminded him of the Devil tempting Christ.

Therewith, however, he characteristically returned, not with the olive branch, but, as the bishops of his own province observed in their remonstrance, "with fire and flames;" but he came cunningly and warily too, his chaplains scattering money among the shouting crowds as he entered Canterbury like a conquering king. Characteristically, too, he preached from his throne in the cathedral, on Christmas-day, from the text, "On earth, peace; good-will to all men!" and therewith, with all terrible solemnity, excommunicated and devoted to eternal perdition a daring fellow who had docked the tail of the Primate's horse.

A rash but purposeless exclamation of the King, pricked to fury by the aggravated insolence of Becket, led to that attempt to seize his person which ended in the murder, but for which undesired end Becket would never have earned the sympathy of posterity. In what may be called the preliminaries of the last scene, Becket was no hero. When death was imminent and inevitable, he yielded with the dignity of courage and resignation; but there was something ignoble in what preceded. Dean Hook often alludes to Becket's fondness for good living. Without caring for excess, he dearly loved a luxurious sufficiency. Gascony wine was a present to him which a King of France knew would be acceptable. He had maxims touching cookery which would have made a convert of Brillat-Savarin. Over his cup and his dishes, when abroad, he would allude to the possibility of his suffering martyrdom at home. "How," said the Abbot of Pontigny, "can one who eats and drinks as you do, die a martyr?" But Becket, in the day of his extremity, connected the two, and in the last instance the Dean justifies him. "At 3 o'clock, he dined. He ate heartily of pheasant, his favourite food, and partook rather freely of wine. His cup-bearer was afraid of the consequences, and ventured to remark on his excess. Becket evidently felt that he required a stimulant, and answered with great good sense, "He must needs drink much, who has much blood to shed." After the brawl, in which the Archbishop was as coarse as his assailants, the subsequent attempt to carry him off prisoner on De Tracy's back, and the struggle which ended in murder,—all well and rapidly described,—the sight of the body of him who was ever arch-priest, never pure patriot, drew many a sigh and many a comment from those who flocked around it. His splendid robes, his gold, his jewelry, his lace, and velvet, and embroidery, all besmeared with blood, touched none so deeply as the view of the hair-shirt, which he had worn so long next his skin that it swarmed with disgusting vermin. To our thinking, the primate's friend, Edward Grim, uttered an excellent epitaph over him by remarking, "Truly, the martyrdom he has just suffered must have been less grievous than that he endured so long under the persecution of vermin like this!" Let us add, that to his dress and his dirt may be ascribed many acts and expressions for which other motives have been sought or assigned. Arrogant, ambitious, wrongly estimating the duties of his position, and chafing under the slightest opposition, his fierce expletives, his wrath, his impatience, his hasty and filthy expressions, may, for what they had in them of indecency or blasphemy, be, doubtless, partly traced to the influences of the highly-spiced dishes and the Gascony wine in which he indulged, and the ceaseless irritation of the vermin, the less easy to endure as he made of silent endurance a positive duty. The picture is not heroic; but it is so Dr. Hook

has limned it, and, we think, with good authority.

Between the period of Becket and that of Stephen Langton, we have three primates of various qualities.

With the life and death of Langton this interesting volume comes to a happy conclusion. This biography is rather a chapter in the History of England than a personal sketch of the primate and his actions. His election (opposed by John) led to the imposition of the interdict on England: an extremity which Dr. Hook does not hold as being very calamitous, seeing that he describes it as something resembling what England would feel now if all the pulpits were closed for half a year. John, who sold his country to Rome in order to save himself from the Barons, found the Church in England quite prepared to unite with the Barons against him and Rome. The great glory of Langton's primacy consists in his being the author—he may justly be called so—of Magna Charta. He was the great patriotic archbishop of his century, a good "Roman," but a better Englishman. He disregarded the interdict, and had no great esteem for Pandulf, whom the author depicts, not as we hiss him upon the stage, a presumptuous and vain-glorious cardinal, but a good-natured sort of gentleman, who having a little business of some importance to transact here, did it as inoffensively as he could. A still greater merit than sharing in the compelling upon John the acceptance of the Great Charter is that which Langton derives from his steady refusal to obey the Papal command to declare it annulled. With this work effected, the Church and State recognize their respective rights and limits, and to the people were restored the old Saxon privileges which had been so often promised and so steadily withheld. Such was the progress made between the era of Doomsday-book—that testimony of slavery—and the period of Magna Charta, that deed of our enfranchisement. Langton was not like Becket, a popular leader whom Church and people followed in opposition to the Throne, but the leader of a popular party who were only opposed to the enthroned oppressor, respected the rights of others, and were resolute to maintain their own. Langton, by uniting the Barons, laid the foundation of a House of Lords; and if these achieved power for themselves, they also stood between the wrath of the King and the suffering of the people; and they taught the people, not merely by their success, but by the means adopted to achieve it, how to preserve, and to increase, win and merit liberty.

The Lady's Guide to the Ordering of her Household and the Economy of the Dinner-table.

By a Lady. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Dinners and Dinner-givers. (Chapman & Hall.)

Cooking is an art that has to be repeated almost as often as the act of eating, and being the art of making food nutritious, is only second to it in importance to eating. To judge from the tone of lamentation and admonition assumed in the preface to every work on Cookery, it seems to be an art as difficult to practise as any of the laws of the Decalogue, everybody seeming to fall short.

'The Lady's Guide,' the last new promulgation of culinary laws, is a most aristocratic-looking book, and of very ambitious scope and tendency. It is intended to guide young housekeepers in the ways of elegance and thrift, and to show them how to produce company-dinners every day, and how to superintend their kitchen without ever descending to it in person: indeed, the author deprecates personal visits as

embarrassing alike to mistress and to maid, and quite superfluous.

The book is written professedly for people "without encumbrances," as the phrase goes, and "whose incomes range from one thousand to two thousand a year," sometimes falling even below the smaller sum, but under eight hundred a year no person need apply for help or counsel. It is written for people who have to keep up an appearance of ease and elegance in a society richer than themselves—to teach them how to train their one cook, with no kitchen-maid, to cook like a *chef*, and to produce elegant company-dinners in the best style and with the most accurate results. The *menu* of the dinners, and the arrangement and adornment of the table, are given so as to have all the grace and *cachet* of high society. To persons under the necessity of being at once elegant and economical, obliged to give dinner-parties, yet dreading "the inflammation of their weekly bills," this work may be very useful: but to persons who have to live and bring up a family of children on less than a thousand a year, it will be like a book written by that *grande princesse* who suggested that poor people might live on pie-crust if they had not bread.

In the directions for preparing for a dinner-party of fourteen persons, there is the following order of the day about soup:—"Very early in the day before the dinner-party, put into a stock-pot which holds four gallons, twelve pounds of gravy-beef, six pounds of knuckle of veal, four pounds of lean ham, two turnips, six carrots, two heads of celery, six onions (one of which is to be stuck with cloves), salt, whole pepper, a dessert-spoon full of sugar, and a bunch of herbs." All this is to be stewed down to produce "two gallons of soup—the quantity that will be required for the dinner." The stock for the sauces is in similar proportions; and the list of things necessary to be in the kitchen on the morning of the dinner will strike the unlearned reader with a sacred respect for a dinner invitation, when he sees all the sacrificial preliminaries required to produce the bill of fare beside his dinner-napkin. Considering that the results are to be produced by the cook native to the establishment, with two female aids for that occasion only, and that an effective mistress is on no consideration to do more than give directions, the result seems like one of Houdin's magic tricks,—brilliant, successful, easy, and—unattainable!

Whilst, however, the grand dinners are beyond the reach of the majority, there are suggestions of forethought, good management, and skilful arrangement in the kitchen department, which intelligent matrons, young and old, of whatever income, may study with advantage;—there are admirable directions for keeping clear of all "muddle," and the waste that comes from ignorance and want of method. The observations are excellent, and the spirit of the book is at once refined and sensible. The general remarks are good, and the suggestions for the dinners for one or two guests are worth studying as suggestions. The chapter on Economical Cookery, the chapter addressed to the Benevolent, the chapter on the Household, are all admirable and deserve to be printed separately as tracts for the middle classes. The suggestions, too, about the adornment of the drawing-room are marked by good sense and good taste. These chapters are good and useful for all classes who have a house and household, however small; the other portion of the book is for those whom it may concern.

'Dinners and Dinner-givers' is in all respects a contrast to the foregoing work; it is so coarse, that the reader may be forgiven if he finds his appetite entirely spoiled for any dinner at

all on the day of the perusal. Nevertheless, the receipts are capital, the directions are clear and unmistakeable, and there is a selfish good sense in some of the observations which young women "about to marry" would do very wisely to study and to lay to heart; whilst those young women who wish to captivate elderly bachelors already wedded to their "comforts" and their "ways" would here find invaluable instruction. They will see the ideal of the wife required by nine men out of ten who are thinking of that perilous blessing. It will quench many illusions: it is a book written with undisguised cynicism; the female reader will feel that she might have been married to the author for half-a-dozen years; there is not a trace of politeness or a tinge of gallantry throughout, but, on the other hand, it reveals the omnipotent influence of a comfortable dinner and a comfortable-looking wife, who keeps a quiet tongue, and whose accomplishments and requirements are entirely subordinate to the comfort of "the master"; it is a modern bachelor's idea of a home, and contains the terms on which he would be willing to give up his CLUB.

A History of Dancing—[*Geschichte der Tanzkunst*, von Albert Czerwinski]. (Leipzig, Weber; London, Thimm.)

In our younger days, when men really danced and the Polka as yet was not, we remember to have been initiated into the art by a gentleman who christened himself on his cards, "Professor of the Poetry of Motion." The author of the book we have under notice appears to be equally enthusiastic, and has devoted considerable pains to an attempted proof that dancing and civilization progress hand in hand. Beginning with the ancient Egyptians, and borrowing much unacknowledged matter from Sir Gardner Wilkinson, he describes the dances of the Greeks and Romans, discourses learnedly of the choir-dances of the early Christians, and lands us in the sixteenth century, when the revival of dancing took place in Italy. The dances of the nobles at that day were the so-called *dances basses*, which were so solemn and stately that they were performed at the Court of Charles the Ninth of France to psalm-tunes. In those days, it was no unusual occurrence for cardinals and bishops to tread a measure; and in 1562, the entire dignified Council of Trent danced at a ball given to the Spanish king Philip the Second. Dancing-masters in those days were authors as well: thus, Fabrizio Caroso da Sermoneta published at Venice, in 1581, his 'Ballerino,' which was dedicated to the notorious Bianca Capello.

The Spanish dances have been celebrated ever since the time of the Romans, and in all probability have remained the same. Curiously enough, though, while the women of Cadiz were celebrated under the earlier Roman emperors for their sensual dances, the Fandango and Bolero are only a more decent form of an originally African dance, which is still performed by negroes, especially the Congos, under the name of Chika. From the Arabs came the Moriska, a Moorish dance composed of strange leaps, which speedily spread all over Europe, and became a great favourite in England during the reign of Edward the Third.

At the present day, during the Corpus Christi Octave, a ballet is danced every evening before the high altar of Seville Cathedral. The dancers are boys from twelve to seventeen years of age, dressed in rich old Spanish garments. This ceremony is said to be a commemoration of David's dance before the tabernacle. On the other hand, the clergy in former times were

decided opponents of dancing, and specially vented their spleen on the Saraband, which was invented, *circa* 1588, by "a devil of a woman," either at Seville or at Guayaquil on the west coast of South America. Father Mariana devotes an entire chapter of his book 'De Spectaculis' to attacks upon it, and declares that it caused more mischief than the plague. It was prohibited, but with little effect; for in the reign of Charles the Second of Spain, the Comtesse d'Aulnoy saw it danced by women in the San Sebastian theatre. Another dance that attracted the wrath of the clergy was the Fandango. The Roman Court, horrified that so godless a dance should be performed in so religious a country as Spain, determined to lay an interdict on it. A consistory assembled, and the Fandango was on the point of being condemned, when one of the judges made the sensible remark, that no criminal ought to be condemned unheard. A couple of Spanish women were, therefore, sent for, and displayed the charms of the Fandango in the presence of the Sacred College. The sternness of the judges broke down—their gloomy faces brightened; they rose from their seats, their knees and arms regained their youthful vigour, everybody began dancing, and the Fandango was acquitted "without a stain on its character." This anecdote, by the way, was the basis of a ballet called 'The Trial of the Fandango.' Before leaving Spain, we may mention that the Bolero was invented in 1780, while the Cachucha was first danced by Fanny Elssler to a well-known Spanish tune in the ballet of 'Le Diable Boiteux.'

Dancing was first introduced into France from Italy by Catherine de' Medicis. She brought into fashion the Galliarde and the Volta, which took the place of Branle and the Pavane, and were of a much more lively nature. The cavaliers were obliged to make springs, and the ladies wore short dresses, so that it might be seen whether they danced in time. Sarabands were borrowed from Spain, and the national dances of the provinces were imitated at the balls;—such were the Passepieds of Lower Brittany, the Bourrées of Auvergne, the Tambourins and Rigaudons of Provence, and the Gavottes of Dauphiné. At a ball given by Catherine de' Medicis, the dancers assumed the national garb; the Burgundians and Champenois danced to the hautbois, the Bretons to the violin, the Biscayans to the large Basque drum, the Provençals to the tambourine and flageolet, and the Poitevins to the bagpipes. The first historian of dancing in France was Jehan Tabouret, a priest and capitular of Langres. In 1588, he published his book, under the title of 'Orchesographie.' Dancing, however, did not really flourish in France until the reign of Louis the Fourteenth, who was passionately fond of the art, and took lessons daily of Beauchamps for twenty years. Louis constantly took part in the Court ballets up to his thirty-second year, when, stung by some verses in Racine's 'Britannicus' relating to Nero's theatrical avocations, he determined not to dance again. He made his last appearance in the ballet of 'Flora,' on February 13, 1669. In 1662, a Royal Academy of Dancing was founded in Paris, and Beauchamps, generally called "the father of all dancing-masters," was placed at its head, with the title of "Docteur de l'Académie de l'Art de la Danse." On the representation of the 'Triomphes de l'Amour,' Beauchamps had the extraordinary honour of dancing with His Majesty in the dress of a woman; but when this ballet was soon after given at the Odéon, the experiment of lady-dancers was made.

Beauchamps' successor was Louis Pécour, a

great favourite with the fair sex, and celebrated for his scene with the Duc de Choiseul. The latter met the dancer one day at the house of Ninon de l'Enclos, dressed in an embroidered coat that bore some likeness to a uniform. Annoyed at the dancer's presence, and suspecting that he stood higher than himself in the lady's good graces, the Duke asked him, sarcastically, "How long have you been an officer, M. Pécor, and in what arm do you serve?" To which the dancer readily replied, "Monsieur le Maréchal, I command a corps in which you have served for a long time." Pécor it was who invented the "Canary," a very lively dance, something like our Sir Roger de Coverley, as well as the "Rigaudon de la Paix," the first column or country dance, which formed the basis of the quadrille. But none of these dances ever attained such a reputation as the Minuet, which remained the favourite dance of society for more than a century. All dancing-masters are agreed that the perfection of dancing is displayed in it. We all know the anecdote of the dancing-master who told Hogarth that he had been studying the Minuet all his life, but had not yet discovered all its beauties. Its origin is undecided; but that it is very old is proved by the fact, that Don Juan of Austria, Viceroy of the Netherlands, once travelled incog. from Brussels to Paris to see La Reine Margot dance a Minuet at a Court ball. It is generally supposed that the Minuet was invented by a dancing-master at Poitiers, and that the Paris Academy was extremely jealous of it, for it completely obscured the "courants" expressly invented for the nobility. No dance underwent so many changes as the Minuet; for all the celebrated masters of the art sought an honour in inventing variations. The most graceful but difficult of all these was the "Minuet de la Reine," composed by Gardel for the marriage festival of Louis the Sixteenth, which was generally danced in conjunction with the "Gavotte à la Vestris." The great teacher of the Minuet was Marcel, whose rooms were crowded by the leaders of fashion, whom he abused in the most unscrupulous manner, telling a duchess that she walked like a fish-fag or made a curtsey like a maid-servant. For such abuse ladies paid at the rate of six francs an hour. When Marcel grew old and suffered from the gout, he used to go down stairs backwards, and always had two footmen, whom he employed as crutches. His most promising pupil was Noverre, about whom our author quotes a droll anecdote:—

Noverre made such progress that Marcel honoured him with his special friendship, and said to him one day: "You can publicly announce and boast of being my scholar, and as a proof of my favour and good-will I will teach you a small rondeau which must be sung and danced simultaneously." He then showed him the rondeau in a cabinet which, without the furniture, was six feet square. Marcel, who was terribly plagued by the gout, was hardly able to teach him the steps; he fancied several times that he must fall and drag his pupil down, so that Noverre at last said to him: "Sit down in your easy chair, sir, and show me the steps with your fingers; I hope I shall understand them to your satisfaction."—"What, *diable*!" Marcel exclaimed, "your legs understand the motion of my fingers?"—"Doubtless, sir, very easily, if you will only add the name of the *pas* and the time your fingers indicate."—"I will try it, my little friend, but I must confess that the affair appears to me most extraordinary." He set to work hereupon with his fingers, and Noverre easily understood him; Marcel's valet played the fiddle and Noverre danced. After he had learnt the rondeau, Marcel taught him how to carry his arms in the antique style, and then said to him: "Visit me from time to time; I will speak about you, and make your fortune."

The Ballet attained its acme in France under the reign of old Vestris, "le Diou de la danse," who, in addition, taught the highest nobility of both sexes "contenance" and "reverences." With the "hellish" revolution, however, as the Diou irreverently called it, his occupation was gone, and with it went also the Minuet, which was deposed by the Quadrille or Contre-danse, so christened from the English Country-dance. This dance is said to have been introduced into France by an English professor in 1710, but did not gain the favour of the Parisians till 1745, when Rameau inserted it in his ballet, "Les Fêtes de Polymnie," and it created a *furore*. The origin of the names of the figures deserves quotation:—

Pantalon was so called because danced to the tune of a favourite song, beginning—

Le Pantalon
De Toinon
N'a pas de fond.

A contre-danse very fashionable in the year 1800—the Pas d'Eté—was, however, soon given up, through its difficulty, though the name of "L'Eté" was retained. In 1802, a contre-danse was produced by Julien, the second part of which began with the imitation of a cock-crow. The name of "La Poule" was retained, although the original melody has long been forgotten. Treunise was a celebrated dancing-master who, in 1800, invented the figure that bears his name. Whenever he danced, everybody flocked up to see and admire. "La Pastourelle" was so named on account of the melody and the accompaniment, which resembled the Vilanelles or peasant-dances. The name "Finale" requires no explanation.

During the first lustre of our century, Quadrilles disappeared from Parisian ball-rooms to make way for the "Écossaise" once more. This dance was first brought out in 1760, as we learn from Voltaire's letters, for his niece, Madame Denis, greatly distinguished herself in it. It appears to have been a species of "Hands across and down the middle." Of this dance an anecdote is current. An Englishman engaged a very tall and stout lady thrice in succession. "Est-ce pour épouser Monsieur?" the lady's aunt asked.—"Oh, no!" the gentleman made answer; "c'est pour transpirer." Ere long, too, the Galop made its way from Germany to France, and the poetry of motion was at an end. Still the Empire had given the death-blow to dancing by the abominable "Shawl-dance" at which the most notorious "horsebreaker" would have blushed. During the reign of Charles the Tenth, the foolish Cotillon was rendered fashionable, and certainly occasioned considerable amusement; but it was not dancing. At the outset, one of the most popular performances was for a lady and gentleman to hold a pocket-handkerchief extended, over which another gentleman leaped, and thus obtained a right to dance with the lady. But all these dances were, ere long, cast in the shade by the Polka, the origin of which our author thus describes:—

Somewhere about the year 1831, a young peasant girl, who was in the service of a citizen of Elbeteinitz in Bohemia, performed a dance of her own invention one Sunday afternoon for her special delectation, and sang a suitable tune to it. The schoolmaster, Joseph Neruda, who happened to be present, wrote down the melody, and the new dance was soon after publicly performed for the first time in Elbeteinitz. About 1835, it made its entrance into Prague, and then obtained the name of Polka, from the Bohemian word Pukla, or half, from the half step prevalent in it. Four years later, it was carried to Vienna by a Prague band. In 1840, a dancing-master of Prague danced the polka with great success at the Odéon, whence it found its way with extraordinary rapidity to every dancing-room. The first polka that appeared in the music trade was composed by Franz Hilmar, teacher at Kopidlino; and eventually Labitzky, Liebmann, Prochaska, Swoboda and Titl produced some first-

rate polkas. The girl who discovered this renowned dance is now married, but no one knows her name.

The "Polka tremblante," or Schottisch, is also a Bohemian national dance, and was brought out in Paris by Cellarius in 1844. The "Lancers," now so fashionable, was introduced by Laborde in 1836, and is said to be founded on an old English war-dance, in which the warriors waved their lances to the four quarters of heaven with strange movements.

Germany is remarkable for various dances: first we have the St. Vitus's dance, next the "Fackeltanz," the last of which was danced at the marriage of our Princess Royal to Meyerbeer's music, and the Waltz. German dancing has long been known in England. Thus we find in Chapman's "Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany," the following lines:—

We Germans have no changes in our dances;
An Almain and an Upspring, that is all.

The Upspring was the origin of the modern Waltz, which was for a long time put down by Papal power. Although long danced in Bavaria under the name of "Ländler" or "Hosper," it did not become fashionable till 1787, when Vincent Martin's opera, "Una Cosa rara," drove off the Viennese stage Mozart's "Figaro." Four characters in this opera, dressed in black and pink, danced the first Waltz, or "Langaus," as it was then called, on the stage. Thence it migrated to the ball-rooms, and ere long all Germany went mad about the waltz. Weber, then in his prime, wrote his "Invitation to the Dance," and in a short time the whole fashionable society of Germany were spinning round like teetotums. Presently the waltz made its way to England, and that professor of morality, Lord Byron, considered it his bounden duty to write it down, in which he did not succeed. But the German waltz was as nothing, until the elder Strauss took it under his wing and wrote the most danceable tunes for it. Now-a-days the *deux-temp* has driven the old waltz from the field, —more is the pity. Cremorne sets the fashion, which Belgravia dutifully imitates.

As a monograph, M. Czerwinski's work is valuable; and we recommend it to readers who remember the times when, like ourselves, they danced.

Gorilla Fight. Account of the Milling-Match between Entellus and Dares. Translated from the Fifth Book of the *Aeneid*, by One of the Fancy. (M'Lean.)

It is a sign that M. Du Chaillu's adventures have passed out of the range of scientific discussion—and, indeed, discussion of any serious kind—that the jesters and caricaturists have seized upon them. The "Gorilla Fight" is a droll and spirited reading of the controversy recently conducted in these columns—with letter-press to match the illustrations. These illustrations of the fight are four in number, and the text is a free translation of Virgil's description of the encounter of Entellus and Dares into the language of the English "Fancy." Entellus, we suppose, does duty for a celebrated Professor, Dares for a certain traveller. The humour of the thing, and the poetical use made of slang terms, may be judged from this account of the match:—

With *daddles* high upraised, and *nob* held back,
In awful presence of th' impending *thwack*,
Both *kiddies* stood—*and* with prelusive *spar*,
And light maneuvering, kindled up the war!
The one, in bloom of youth—a *light-weight blade*—
The other, vast, gigantic, as if made,
Express, by Nature for the hammering trade;
But aged, slow, with stiff limbs, tottering much,
And lungs, that lacked the *bellow-mender's* touch.
Yet, sprightly to the *scratch* both *Buffers* came,
While *ribbers* rung from each resounding frame,
And divers *diggs*, and many a ponderous *pelt*,
Were on their broad *bread-baskets* heard and felt.

With roving aim, but aim that rarely miss'd,
Round lugs and *ogles* flew the frequent fist;
While showers of *favers* told so deadly well,
That the crush'd jaw-bones crackled as they fell!
But firmly stood Entellus—and still bright,
Though bent by age, with all The Fancy's light,
Stopp'd with a skill, and *roll'd* with a fire
Th' Immortal Fancy could alone inspire!
While Dares, shifting round, with looks of thought,
An opening to the *Cove's* huge carcass sought,
And here and there explor'd with active *fin,*
And skilful *feint* some guardless pass to win,
And prove a boring guest when once *let in.*
And now Entellus, with an eye that plann'd
Punishing deeds, high raised his heavy hand;
But, ere the *sledge* came down, young Dares spied
Its shadow o'er his brow, and *slipp'd* aside.
So nimbly slipp'd, that the vain *nobber* pass'd
Through empty air; and he, so high, so vast,
Who dealt the stroke, came thundering to the ground!

Thus *rumly* floor'd, the kind Acestes ran,
And pitying rais'd from earth the game old man.
Uncow'd, undanag'd to the sport he came,
His limbs all muscle, and his soul all flame.
The memory of his *millting* glories past,
The shame, that aught but death should see him grass'd,
All fir'd the veteran's *pluck*—with fury flush'd,
Full on his light-limb'd customer he rush'd,
And hammering right and left, with ponderous swing,
Ruffian'd the reeling youngster round the *Ring*—
Nor rest, no pause, nor breathing time was given,
But rapid as the rattling hail from heav'n
Beats on the house, shower of Randal's *shot*
Around the Trojan's *luge* flew, peppering hot!
Till now *Eneas*, fill'd with anxious dread,
Rush'd in between them, and, with words well-bred,
Preserv'd alike the peace and Dares' head,
Both which the veteran much inclin'd to break—
Then kindly thus the *punish'd* youth bespeak:
"Poor Johny Raw! what madness could impel
"Se run a flat to face so prime a *Swell?*
"See'st thou not, boy, The Fancy, heavenly Maid,
"Herself descends to this great *Hammerer*'s aid,
"And singling him from all her *flash* adorers,
"Shines in his *hits*, and thunders in his *fllovers*?
"Then, yield thee, youth,—not such a *spoonie* be,
"To think mere man can *mill* a deity!"

Thus spoke the Chief—and now, the scrimmage o'er,
His faithful *pals* the *done-up* Dares bore
Back to his home, with tottering gams, sunk heart,
And *mans* and *noddle* pink'd in every part;
While from his *goh* the gurgling *claret* gush'd,
And lots of *grinders*, from their sockets crush'd,
Forth with the crimson tide in rattling fragments rush'd!

If we might offer a suggestion to a writer so accomplished in epigram, it would be that this capital piece of contemporary fun should be dedicated to the Council of the Royal Geographical Society.

The Proverbs of Scotland, collected and arranged; with Notes, explanatory and illustrative, and a Glossary. By Alexander Hislop. (Glasgow, Porteous & Hislop.)

If it be true, as Lord Bacon alleges, that "the genius, wit and spirit of a nation are discovered by their proverbs," there is here ample room to test the existence of those qualities in our Scottish neighbours. No doubt, persons have often been found who, in a bantering tone, were prepared to deny to this people nearly the whole of those characteristics which Bacon lays down; but nobody, so far as we are aware, has ever refused to admit that the Scotch have a great faculty for constructing proverbs, of which we have in the volume before us such abundant proof. It is an old business this of proverb-making; ante-dating very considerably, we should say, the wise Hebrew king and his "three thousand proverbs." Wherever men were found capable of accurate observation, acute analysis, shrewd generalization and delicate fancy, there would proverbs of one kind or another be found to exist. Every nation, we believe, in the world has its stock of proverbs peculiar to itself; and in many instances the same proverb will be found, in almost identically the same garb, in opposite quarters of the globe, where no national intercommunication is known to have existed. The collectors, Mr. Hislop and others, have often found it impossible on their theory to give to every nation its own share of proverbial wisdom; and have often, as the present compiler confesses, found themselves in

a "maze," from which there was no possible egress. These gentlemen have nearly always gone on the assumption, that if a wise saying be found at once peculiar, say to Spain and to Scotland, they must spare no pains to trace out the ravelled line of direct filiation. Without doubt, in a good many cases they would be clearly right; but in a great many more they would be manifestly wrong. For a proverb, when examined closely, is nothing more, as Cervantes admirably said, than "a short sentence drawn from long experience"; and it is obviously the peculiar *kind* of experience that has lain before the minds of the thoughtful of all nations, which we must inquire into in any attempt to ascertain the origin of an adage common to more countries than one. And why should not an adage be the original property of more nations than one, provided their habits and general experience have been in some respects similar? To take a single example:—"A maister's *e'e* maks a fat horse." The proverb we have met in Spanish; and Mr. Hislop informs the reader that there is no reason in the world for doubting that it is native to all the three nations; any more than we see for doubting that all three nations are noted for their care of horses.

But, again, another difficulty occurs regarding proverbs, whether patent to the eye of the collector of them or not. It is this: how is it, that of all the nations in the world known to the Englishman of the present day, Spain and Scotland stand out distinct among the throng as possessing more of the sententious pith of wisdom than all the rest? Spain stands foremost, and Scotland comes next in point of the number, originality and force of their proverbs. A hasty inquirer might suggest the idea of both these nations holding an equally high position with respect to the songs which they have produced. But, unfortunately, while this is the fact, it cannot assist us in the very slightest degree in our present investigation. For a proverb and a song are nearly as unlike each other as a whale and an elephant. They belong to different elemental spheres. Another suggestion is, that no nation given to talking—as the French, for example—will be great in proverbs. This is coming nearer the point. But why does one nation talk more than another? Leaving race out of account, which we cannot examine here, and which is not very much to our purpose, the answer to this question lies pretty much in the fact of people being brought much together, and their having sufficient leisure at their disposal to engage in this humanizing pastime. A hilly country, such as Spain or Scotland, can enjoy those privileges which we have mentioned only in a limited degree; and hence the natural resource of its inhabitants will be for each to enjoy, apart by himself, the solitude of his own thoughts. Now this is exactly the condition of mind fittest for the construction of proverbs; and we would expect every nation similarly circumstanced to produce aphorisms in exactly similar proportions and of an exactly similar nature. Much depends, as we have already seen, on the kind of experience to which the mind of the observer is subjected. In a town, for example, one would expect that the proverbs would be neither so numerous nor of the same kind as those in the country. London, with all its population, could not look at Yorkshire for the number of its proverbs.

There is another circumstance peculiar to adages that renders them much more the property of the country than it does of the town: a circumstance, besides, which no doubt formed

for Cervantes one ideal basis of the contrast which he draws between Sancho and the Don. It is that, wherever proverbs are much employed by any community, that community must be in a comparatively rude and uneducated state. To the vulgar they hold the place which principles hold with the philosopher, axioms with the man of science, and practical maxims with the man of the world. We have seldom met an educated person who indulged much in proverbial language, while we have met many an uneducated one who did: and this where the so-called "vulgarity" of the practice in no degree influenced the speakers. In this case, as in almost every other, what has become a popular, and often empty maxim, when examined turns out to rest upon a solid foundation. Proverbs adhere to the vulgar as naturally as their rude speech. This is properly for them the *education*, which those above them are receiving at quite a different school. When Kelly, who flourished in the early part of the eighteenth century, one of the earliest collectors of Scottish Proverbs, remarks that many of the better classes during his day in Scotland were accustomed to employ proverbs in their ordinary conversation, as he did himself to an enormous degree, one is led to make the remark that these "better classes" must have been but poorly educated.

The day of proverbs in Scotland has gone by, and they are becoming more and more the property of the learned world. Kelly, who was the best collector of adages Scotland has yet known, not excepting Henderson, acts upon Bacon's hint, and does "not omit any because they are vulgar." Mr. Hislop, again, follows very closely upon the footsteps of Henderson, and he is candid enough to tell us so. Kelly boasts, that while Ray, the great English collector, has only been able to gather about 1,000, he has been able to collect 3,000. In Mr. Hislop's hands they number somewhere about 4,500; while the best Spanish collection of proverbs, that of Repulles, in 6 vols., is in round numbers about 30,000.

The present collection of Scottish Proverbs is a good and seasonable one, and should predict for it an extensive sale. The collector, in a modest and candid Preface, claims no more for his work than a "mechanical compilation"; but he says, it is the most complete one in existence, and we agree with him. It would have been a more perfect book, in its way, if it had contained a short introductory sketch of the character and history of Scottish proverbs; but instead of that, the author sends us to the voluminous Preface to Henderson's Collection, written by William Motherwell, the poet. This is too bad. It is telling a man that he must buy two books because he has been good enough to buy one. Besides, the compiler often multiplies explanations beyond necessity in his book, giving not unfrequently a clumsy explanation of the proverb; when any one by consulting the Glossary, not perfectly accurate, can readily make out the meaning of the sentence, if he could not do so before. This is of course complaining of too much of a good thing; but Mr. Hislop's comments sometimes mislead. For example, at p. 67, under the proverb, "Glib i' the tongue is aye glaiket at the heart," he writes the following sentence in explanation of it: "That is, a smooth tongue betokens a deceitful heart." Now, "glaiket" is properly inattentive, foolish, trifling, rather than "deceitful." The adage would be much better expressed in plain English, as, "A great talker is a great trifler, for in 'glib' there is not the implied dishonesty that there is in 'smooth.' Again, at p. 74, "He doesn't aye ride when he saddles his horse," Mr. Hislop explains as "or does not carry out

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all his intentions." No doubt he does carry out "all" his intentions so far as he can, but the meaning of the proverb we take to be that he does not carry out all his *apparent* intentions. In the sentence "He has it o' kind, he coft it not," he is not positively wrong in his explanation, but still his comment on it is both meagre and unsatisfactory. Any one who does not know Scotch can, by turning up the Glossary, get a much better idea of the shrewd sagacity of the old fellow who first uttered this pithy remark, than by reading any quantity of such vague language as the compiler here submits to us. Should not the word printed here and in the Glossary "coft" (bought) be properly "cuft," as Burns wrote it in his "Tam O'Shanter": "The sark she cuft for her wee Nanny"? The same root appears in *coup*, to buy, as *horsecouper*, &c. Does "he did not buy it, it's born in him," bear any literal similarity—and it is for that we are contending—to the following equivoocal explanation? "Meaning that a person's bad qualities are inherited from his parents, equivalent to the saying, 'What's bred in the bone won't out of the flesh.'"

This is the character of nearly all the attempted explanations which Mr. Hislop gives. They do not frequently miss a sense of the proverb; but many proverbs are constructed on the principle of having, like all true poetical images, a good many applications. The calibre of every man's head might be very accurately measured by an examination of the proverbs ascribed to him. If their leading idea is one of high generality, it is more than probable that more meanings than one can be taken out of his pithy sentence; and *cateris paribus*, the proverb will be ranked higher by the critic than one bearing a single application. And not only so, but the compiler, by simply confining himself, in most cases, to merely giving the sense, and not the literal translation of the proverb which he undertakes to explain to the mere English reader, deprives the person so favoured of being able to judge, to any extent, of the peculiar sort of setting, be it rude, be it refined, which the honest Scots gave to their shrewdness. The language in which a proverb is couched is always one of the greatest niceties connected with such scraps of pithy wisdom. And while we can only translate Scotch to the modern English reader, this is something very different, as every schoolboy knows, probably to his cost, from merely giving the *sense* of the proverb in question. Yet this is all that Mr. Hislop does in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. He has a habit besides of querying, or putting a note of interrogation within marks of parenthesis after every sentence of which (as we read him) he did not always see the precise signification. He pursues this method, too, when he makes a quotation from Kelly, the aptitude of which he is inclined to doubt. Now this is all very well where any real obscurity occurs; but where no such exists, it is calculated to arrest the attention and the progress of the reader, and very likely to end in irritating him. To take a specimen or two. At p. 63 there is this saw:—"For faut o' wise men fools sit on binks" (?), with its note of interrogation duly appended. Now, there is nothing doubtful about this saying; for "faut," or fault, often in Scotland means scarcity, by a not obscure transition of signification; and the word "binks," or benches, or seats of authority, renders this proverb perfectly plain. Again, at p. 69, "Gude be wi' auld langsyne, when our gutchers ate the trenchers" (?), the offensive interrogative is again thrust in; and one looks in vain for the word "trencher" in the Glossary appended to the volume, although it obviously means, as everybody knows who has any preten-

sions to a knowledge of Scotch or even of English, a broad flat dish or plate. The sense of the saw is obviously, "God be with the good old times, when our ancestors ate their plates," in allusion to the homely practice of using a piece of cake instead of a trencher or plate. The proverb is manifestly a hit at the then modern innovation of using dishes at meals. Again, he queries industriously the following: "I had but little butter, an' that I coost on the coals," p. 109, clearly spoken by some one in a desponding mood, who did not think he had acted wisely; he flung his butter on the coals, instead of employing it in the natural way. But enough of this.

The present collector draws largely from the works of Sir Walter Scott, of Galt, and of Hogg, as well as sets down not a few wise saws as they fell from the lips of friends or of strangers. He has besides adopted the excellent plan, partly begun by Kelly, of giving a longer or shorter quotation from those writers, where he has judged that it would illustrate the sentence in question, or give light to the reader. We have no doubt the peruser, as he grins over the old familiar scraps of stray humour and quaint "pawkieness," from the writings of Scott particularly, will be inclined to thank the industrious compiler for having prepared so dainty a dish for his behoof. To give an illustration or two. In explication of the proverb, "Do as the cow o' Forfar did, tak a stannin' drink," he gives the following amusing anecdote from "Waverley":—

"A cow in passing a door in Forfar, where a tub of ale had been placed to cool, drank the whole of it. The owner of the ale pursued the proprietor of the cow for the value of the ale; but a learned baillie, in giving his decision, decreed, that since the ale was drunk by the cow while standing at the door, it must be considered *deoch an dorias*, or stirrup-cup, for which no charge could be made, without violating the ancient hospitality of Scotland."

He illustrates "He'll neither haud nor bind" with the following ludicrous quotation from "Rob Roy," which brings out capitally the amusing way in which the lower orders in Scotland are accustomed to employ proverbs:—

"Then, if ye maun hae't, the folk in Lunnon are a' clean wud about this bit job in the north here."—"Clean wood! what's that?"—"Ou, just rael daft—neither to haud nor to bind—a' hirdy girdy—clean through ither—the deil's ower Jock Webster."

After the proverb, "He's ower auld a cat to draw a strae afore," he gives the following from "Old Mortality":—

"The rents and the lands are but a sair fash to me," re-echoed Ailie; "and I'm ower failed to tak a helmpate, though Wylie Mactrickit, the writer, was very pressin' and spak very civilly; but I'm ower auld a cat to draw that strae before me—he he canna whillihaw me as he's done mony a aye."

In the second part a classified list of the proverbs is attempted, which the compiler says gave him much trouble but little satisfaction. Without examining too closely the principles on which this classification is founded, it appears to us to present by far the most interesting portion of the volume. It is here that one can leisurely look out for those qualities, whether they exist or not, to which Lord Bacon alludes. Whether it is that no remarks are usually made about what one does not possess, we have here only two proverbs referring to "Awkwardness," and some eighty to "Care, Caution, Forethought." "Cause and Effect" come in for upwards of fifty, while "Charity" (and Scotland is generally believed to be a very religious country) has to be content with two. But this class of "Cause and Effect" is the most unsatisfactory one in the list, and it seems just to have been

kept open as a general receptacle for all and sundry that could find no lodgement elsewhere. A Scot might fancy that this class was conferring a high honour on his country, so long famous for its school of philosophy; but a short glance at its contents will serve to undeceive him. The saws which allude to "Dirt" as a valuable possession are seven in number, while those concerning "Cleanliness and Cleaning" are only two! The "Deil," who has in Scotland many more human elements than are ordinarily ascribed to Satan in other countries, has some thirty very amusing proverbs, expressly dedicated to himself. "Drink and Drunkenness" have upwards of fifty; "Economy, Thrift," about thirty; "Fools, Folly, Foolishness," about eighty; "Fortune, Fate, Destiny" have upwards of fifty; "Money and Trade" surpass "Honesty and Dishonesty" about a half; "Poverty" has some fifty devoted to it, and "Pride" nearly as many; while "Prudence," in which the Scots are said to excel all the world over, has here, according to Mr. Hislop's showing, by far the greater predominance. There are actually some hundred and thirty wise sayings all bearing on it. "Wit and Wisdom" have nearly thirty, while "Wives and Maidens" have double the number.

History of William Shakespeare, Player and Poet, with New Facts and Traditions. By S. W. Fullom. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

Mrs. Lucy, of Charlecote, has innocently bestowed a little of her countenance or patronage on Mr. S. W. Fullom, and so assisted in enabling him to give an apparent air of respectability to one of the most childish works on Shakespeare which has ever issued from the press. Its absurdities are, indeed, so palpable to any one in the least degree acquainted with the subject, that we should scarcely have felt justified in devoting more than a few lines to a notice of the book, had not its author indulged in announcements of pretended discoveries in a manner which we cannot but consider as offensive to literary propriety. We open the book, and the first words that meet our attention contain the following startling declaration:—"My best thanks are due to Mrs. Lucy, of Charlecote Park, for valuable information which is a key to the whole history of Shakespeare." Is it possible that, after all, the archives of Charlecote should be found to reveal the story of the poet's life? Well, more unlikely things have happened, and we hasten to acquaint ourselves with the nature of Mr. Fullom's important discovery. We have to wade through many pages before its character is manifested; but, although somewhat disappointed, expectation is on tiptoe when our author gravely informs us that the tradition of the deer-stealing anecdote, rejected by so many Shakspearian biographers, "now receives confirmation from the family archives of the Lucys, which enable us both to establish its truth and to present it for the first time complete." If this statement had been correct, although Mr. Fullom would hardly have satisfied the conditions of the ambitious flourish in his Preface, we should have been too much indebted to him for so curious a discovery to have criticized the terms in which it was introduced to our notice. But so far from having made any discoveries at all in those archives, Mr. Fullom, after raising our expectations so highly, gravely dashes them to the ground by the following statement:—"The proof of the story is a note in a manuscript pedigree of the Lucys, made about ninety years ago by an old man named Ward, who derived his information from the family papers then in his hands."

A person must be very credulous indeed, if he accepts any evidence of this kind as trustworthy, or of the slightest value. We should also like to know Mr. Fullom's authority for asserting that Ward derived his information from the Lucy papers, and, if he really did, what has become of the documents. A copy of what Ward really has noted in the pedigree might be of some interest, and at all events enable us to ascertain whether the statement respecting those records emanated from him or from the fertile imagination of Mr. Fullom. We cannot pretend to make head or tail of the long rambling story narrated in Mr. Fullom's mystical language. The chief purport of it seems to be that Shakespeare was not, like Goethe, one to kiss and tell; and that he broke out of the Gate-house at Charlecote the very night of his capture,—a sad piece of information for those artists who have depicted the incident of the Poet's examination before Sir Thomas. To suppose for an instant that the "old man named Ward" ever wrote anything like the long tale given by Mr. Fullom would be too absurd. We strongly suspect that the original note is merely a brief reference to a variation of the common tradition, and, in any case, it is impossible that it can be of any value or authority unless it were accompanied with references to the Charlecote papers that were worthy of being credited as authentic. We shall be very much surprised if this Ward has referred to the family papers at all. If he has, it was clearly Mr. Fullom's duty to quote the words of the original. If he has not, Mr. Fullom, for his own credit's sake, must distinctly state his authority for the remarkable assertion that Ward "derived his information from the family papers then in his hands."

A writer who can brag of discoveries that terminate in such results must not expect his readers to pay much attention to his other similar announcements. If, however, we were to put implicit confidence in Mr. Fullom's assertions, we should hardly be able, on our next visit to the neighbourhood of Stratford, to avoid stumbling every few minutes on hitherto unknown interesting traces of Shakespeare and his family. One would have imagined that it would have been a hopeless task to have identified the residence of old Richard Shakespeare at Snitterfield. Mr. Fullom, however, discovers it, and apparently without the slightest difficulty. The cottage traditionally pointed out as his residence stood on the Green, over a muddy brook, and was pulled down only four years ago. It was "a cottage such as a labourer would occupy." Now, considering that it is not so many years since Mr. Collier was the first to discover that Richard Shakespeare resided at Snitterfield, it does seem extraordinary that it should have been overlooked that there was a village tradition of a fact never alluded to by the earlier critics. "The cottage," says Mr. Fullom, "was described to me by the Rev. Donald Cameron, rector of Snitterfield, who was present at its demolition." But who told him of the tradition? We should much like to know if Mr. Cameron, or any other trustworthy inhabitant of Snitterfield, will come forward to support Mr. Fullom in the marvellous assertion, that within the last four years there existed in that village a cottage traditionally believed to have been Richard Shakespeare's. Such a tradition would be of no value if it could not be traced back for a reasonable period of time, but we own to entertaining a doubt whether a tradition of the kind ever existed.

Literary inquirers with moderate expectations, investigating the history of obscure people of the sixteenth century, are satisfied if they

can find once in a way, and after much research, an authentic record respecting them. Mr. Fullom soars far away beyond these humble investigators. He has merely to go to the village in which any particular worthy of the olden time resided, and he pops his hand immediately on the very locality of his abode. Little was known of Robert Arden of Wilmcote, and in all probability little would ever have been ascertained respecting him, if our author had not come to the rescue. "It has always been said," observes Mr. Fullom, "that no trace remained of the old homestead of this substantial farmer." We question if any of our Shakspearian biographers have ever alluded to this particular point. Wheler and other competent men have investigated all these matters very closely, and, in his wildest flights, no one before Mr. Fullom ever suggested the probability of any trace of the Arden homestead being now in existence. No sooner, however, does Mr. Fullom arrive at Wilmcote than he lights upon an old man, named John Mills, to whom it was pointed out on his first arrival in the village forty years ago. Then our ardent investigator looks out for "the oldest inhabitant," and discovers him in the person of one John Price, a man eighty-four years of age, and who, marvellous to relate, remembered the house in the possession of a family of the name of Webb. The Webbs were certainly here at an early period — although Mr. Fullom refers to the circumstance under an erroneous impression—connected with the Ardens; but there is no evidence whatever to show that the Wilmcote estate possessed by the Ardens descended at a later period to the Webbs. Mr. Fullom, even on his own showing, has got two centuries of evidence to fill up, unless he considers the assumed tradition in that light. Starve Hall is the name of this residence, and, observes Mr. Fullom, "there still is the same chimney-corner which gave a warm seat to Robert Arden." Our obligations to the author of this work increase upon acquaintance. He is not only able to discover the original residences of these interesting personages, but he is so familiar with the history of their domestic habits that he can tell unerringly their favourite cozy nooks. Mr. Fullom's chief reason for the identification of this with the Arden property is, that Webb was the *maiden name* of Robert Arden's widow! This beats everything. If Mr. Smith marries Miss Brown, an antiquary like Mr. Fullom discovering some two centuries hence that a house in the village where Mr. Smith lived was then inhabited by a family of the name of Brown, may as reasonably conclude that he has hit upon Mr. Smith's chimney-corner.

Mr. Fullom would have done a little better with his traditions if he had understood rather more of the subject he was so desirous of illuminating. Country traditions to suit the inquirer's views are obtainable very easily through the machinery of a few leading questions; so we need not have recourse to the disreputable theory of invention. There were no traditions at Cumnor respecting Amy Robart before Scott wrote his novel on the subject; but an unwary tourist may pick up plenty of stories to be heard now in the neighbourhood, and fancy that they have descended from ancient times. A person determined to find some old fellow who will say something to support a fancied tradition — by which we mean a tradition which the inquirer thinks *ought* to exist — need not go very far. A shilling is a wonderful refresher of a sluggish rustic memory. Into the secrets of Mr. Fullom's proceedings we do not pretend to penetrate, but his success is commensurate with

the exercise of consummate skill in the art. No one ever thought of Luddington having been the scene of the poet's marriage until Malone threw out a hint of its possibility from the fact of some of the Hathaways having been settled there. Mr. Fullom, however, traces the opinion back for a century and a half. Mrs. Dyke, now living, received the belief from Martha Casebrooke, who died at the age of ninety — when is not stated, — and who "not only declared that she was told in her childhood that the marriage was solemnized at Luddington, but had seen the ancient tome in which it was registered." More than this, our author discovers that the register was remembered by the cottagers of the neighbourhood; that it was in the possession of a Mrs. Pickering, who had been housekeeper to Mr. Coles, the last curate; and that this lady one cold day burned the register to make her kettle boil! All this is very silly: — Luddington is merely a hamlet within the parish of Stratford, and possessed no separate register.

Shakspeare, in the 'Second Part of Henry the Fourth,' introduces a notice of one "Clement Perkes of the Hill." According to Mr. Fullom, a farm near Stratford Church is still known as the Hill Farm, and the present owner is spoken of as "Mrs. Newnham of the Hill." If this were correct, we may have had here a good local commentary on the passage quoted from the above-named drama; but Mr. Fullom spoils the reception of his testimony by adding, that an old labouring man described the ancient farm-house as it stood in his youth, at which time it was always pointed out as the identical farm mentioned by Shakspeare! The whole thing is incredible; and we had, by-the-by, nearly forgotten to mention that Mr. Fullom had discovered in the Charlecote archives — meaning, of course, Ward's pedigree — that when the poet was in his deer-stealing perplexity, his friends managed to secure the interference of no less a person than Robert, Earl of Leicester. The earl, we are told, stepped between Shakspeare and ruin!

Some time previously to the Reformation there lived at Wroxhall a prioress whose name was Isabella Shakspeare. The stupid Shakspearian critics and biographers never thought of attaching any interest to the circumstance beyond that attending an ancient notice of the poet's name. It has been reserved for Mr. Fullom to discover that the prioress is remembered by Shakspeare in one of his most beautiful creations, *Isabella the nun!* The said inferior critics committed another oversight when they expressed a doubt that the octogenarian parish-clerk who told Shakspearian anecdotes in the year 1693, really spoke from a personal knowledge of the great dramatist. The reason they give for this baseless conclusion is that the clerk referred to was only three years old at the time of the poet's death. Mr. Fullom soon disposes of this absurdity. Prospero once expressed a doubt whether Miranda could recollect the period before they inhabited the island cell. His hesitation at believing in the extent of the powers of her memory arose from a similar circumstance, — "for then thou wast not out three years old." Miranda's answer, observes Mr. Fullom, is decisive, — "Certainly, sir, I can." Who will impugn the parish-clerk's veracity after this?

Nothing, however, in Mr. Fullom equals the story of the plum-tree. Shakspeare came limping one day into the Grammar School at Stratford. "How cam'st thou lame?" asks the master. Ay, there's the rub! It was in vain trying to fence the question, and at length the "damning confession" is extracted, that it was by a fall from a plum-tree. What was he

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doing in a plum-tree? indignantly inquires Mr. Fullom. But by-and-by we discover that our anxiety might have been spared, for our author, after exciting our nerves to the highest pitch, coolly turns round and tells us that the accident, so far as he knows, did not really occur, but it is one which "might very well have happened to little William." The evidence of its probability is delightfully recorded, and does credit to Mr. Fullom's ingenuity. It seems that there is an entry in the chamberlain's accounts mentioning a payment of two-pence to one Viland, for "digging of the plum-trees"; and, from a notice of the chapel orchard, taken in connexion with the circumstance of the chapel at one time having been used for the school, Mr. Fullom concludes, "that the plums were in a most tempting situation, under the very eyes of the scholars." Not contented with this, we are told, in the next sentence, that "it may have been a remembrance of the chapel orchard that suggested to Romeo to leap the orchard wall." This sort of nonsense pervades the whole of the book. Mr. Fullom strings together a lot of passages from Shakspeare, connects them, regardless of evidence or probability, with assumed events in the history of the poet's life, and evidently fancies that the result is clever and philosophical. When will writers of this class understand that an ounce of fact is worth more than a pound of baseless speculations?

It would seem from Mr. Fullom's preface that he inspected the Corporation Records of Stratford-on-Avon through the permission of Mr. W.O. Hunt, the worthy and respected town-clerk. If so, it is strange that not a single extract from those records should appear in this work which is not to be found in those of previous writers. If he discovers nothing, why make a parade of research? It seems to us, however, that no original use has been made of the corporation documents by Mr. Fullom, who has been contented with liberally availing himself of the labours of his predecessors, especially of those of Malone and Halliwell, the only biographers who have at all diligently investigated them, and, with the exception of Mr. Fullom, the only writers who have laid claim to an examination of those papers. We question, indeed, if Mr. Fullom has the knowledge requisite for the accomplishment of such a task, for he cannot even use the printed extracts from the early records with any degree of correctness. Let the reader of his book—if there be one—peruse his observations, at p. 73, on the strange fish, or the man-monster, of the *Tempest*, which, according to our author, was exhibited at Stratford in 1577. The whole of his fine argument on the subject results from his not knowing that *muster*—which he misprints *monster*—is only an old orthography of *muster*. The work is full of blunders of a like description.

Had it not been for the deceptive parade with which the author has introduced it to notice, this book might have been dismissed with a harmless quiz—and there an end. More serious notice is required in a case where leniency might mislead the public as to the true value of discoveries which—if to be depended upon—would be universally considered of interest. The only new fact in the whole work is the notice of a copy of the 1619 edition of 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' having recently been discovered in the archives of Charlecote. Although this edition was not published until after the death of Shakspeare, it is possible that the copy in question was purchased by one of the Lucy's in consequence of the connexion of the comedy with that family. Be that as it may, the discovery is important were it merely as proving that the Lucy archives have not yet

been thoroughly explored. Let us hope that the present notice may induce the respected proprietor of Charlecote to permit a minute investigation. Surely Mrs. Lucy could engage the willing services of some able and experienced scholar to undertake such a task, one who would not attempt to persuade the world that it has been accomplished by the discovery of a modern note in a modern pedigree.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The A B C of Thought: Consciousness the Standard of Truth; or, Peerings into the Logic of the Future. By the Rev. W. G. Davies. (Williams & Norgate.)—The author has a great deal of thought in him: but he either singularly confuses the logic of the present, or else he means to assert that the logic of the future is to be altogether different. So many books are published on logic, that it is necessary to deal rather sharply with works which are calculated to give a wrong notion of what logic really is. We shall therefore make an exposure of one of our author's syllogisms. He calls it a syllogism of *comprehension*, but he cannot escape under the obscurity in which he has veiled that term, for he tells us that his syllogism is one in which "two terms, both of which are joined to a middle term, are joined by that middle term to one another." This is a very fair definition; and by it we proceed to try what the author calls a syllogism in the third figure:—

"Brown informs Jones that he, Brown, was at L— at a certain time;

Brown also informs Jones that he had a pull on the lake at a certain time. Therefore

Jones is led to infer (supposing that he is ignorant of the fact) that there is a lake at L—."

To say this is in the third figure, according to all writers, including Mr. Davies himself, is to say that the middle term is "Brown informs Jones." But any reader can see that this is not the middle term which ties the extremes together, for the inference would be equally good if Robinson had told Jones that Brown had a pull on the lake when at L—. So long as Jones comes to know that Brown was at L— and then pulled on the lake, he is equally bound to believe there was a lake there to pull on, come the information from whom it might,—that is, if the statements be both trustworthy: and this brings us to the fact, that the inference has a suppressed premise; namely, that Brown told truth on both occasions. Now every beginner knows that the conclusion of a syllogism must follow from the premises alone. As in the following true syllogism in the third figure:—

All men are mortal;

All men are biped:

Therefore Some bipeds are mortal.

Believe the premises, and you must believe the conclusion: but neither Jones nor any one else need believe the conclusion of Mr. Davies's syllogism; for he may think that Brown told one or two falsehoods. Nor is this the only suppressed premise. The syllogism is really in the second figure: the premises are—no matter who stated them—that

The time of Brown being at L— was a certain time (specified);

The time of Brown pulling on a lake was a certain time (also specified, and in the same words):

Therefore The time of Brown pulling on a lake was the time of Brown being at L—.

Are we therefore to infer that there was a lake at L—? It is very difficult to avoid it: but it is not in the conclusion that there was a lake at L—. To get at this fact, we must join the suppressed premise that Brown cannot be in two places at once: if he could, there is an end of Mr. Davies's inference. We believe, as much as our author, that Brown could not be in more than one place at a time; but we also believe that two terms are not joined by one middle term when more than one term is required to join them. We are sorry that an author who has both thought and reading should have committed himself so strangely. There is much in the work which, judging by the sample we have given, it would not have been supposed possible that the author could have written.

Foretelling Weather: a Newly-discovered Lunar Weather-System. By S. M. Saxby, R.N. (Longman & Co.)—Mr. Saxby's theory is, that the moon affects the winds at the time of the equinoxes and colures of her orbit, especially if in them at the time when she is nearest to the earth. He fairly offers us his predictions of the dangerous times for seamen which occur in the first six months of this year, as follows:—January 26 to 30; February 4 and 28; March 1 and 28 to 30; April 6 and 24 to 28; May 4 and 28 to 29; June 7 and 25 to 27. This is quite fair. Though the influence of the moon's changes is not borne out by facts, many other questions are open. Our readers may now watch the dates above, and compare the weather at sea with the predictions. Upon this theory, and all others, we make three very original remarks:—First, by their fruits ye shall know them; secondly, the proof of the pudding is in the eating; thirdly, handsome is that handsome does.

Meteorological Papers published by the Board of Trade. Nos. V. to X. (Potter.)—Admiral Fitz-Roy is going on with this valuable series. The fifth number contains observations at various places. The sixth is a translation of a Memoir by Prof. Dove, read to the Berlin Academy, on the periodical variations of the barometer. The seventh contains intertropical decimal range tables of the barometer. The eighth contains wind-gauge observations (*anenometrically* they are called) at Bermuda. The ninth has some interesting miscellaneous remarks. The tenth is on the storms of the British Islands, with a number of elaborate charts in a separate cover. This storm question is one in which meteorology, if it be not yet a science, is beginning to be an art. We hope we shall one day see a short popular treatise digested from these publications and others. If anybody would write a book of knowledge without thinking it necessary to make the length of chapters proportioned to the importance of their subjects, he would do good service. Grand materials are in course of collection.

Guide to Star-gazing. (Stanford.)—A small catechism which, like other catechisms, enlightens some subjects, leaves others where it found them, and darkens the rest. It is the work of a lady who has used it in teaching, and with a teacher at hand might be useful. The author says that she has chosen expressions which insure "rapid comprehension," and therefore deprecates all criticism as regards "precision." Rapid comprehension of what? the real thing or something else? If the first, there is precision enough; if the second, the more rapid the comprehension, the worse for the learner.

The United States and Canada, as seen by Two Brothers in 1858 and 1861. (Stanford.)—In their preface, the Two Brothers say, "It is our opinion that the contrast between the peaceful Union in 1858 and the warlike States in 1861 is sufficient warrant for our publishing, for our own gratification, and for that of our friends, some record of that which we must ever look back upon as an event in our life's brief course." By all means let the "two unbiased young Englishmen," as the Brothers are pleased to style themselves, amuse their friends and seek their own gratification in any lawful and innocent manner; but we must warn all who are not "authors' friends," that a less commendable book than the *brochure* before us is rarely published—even for the gratification of personal vanity. The Brothers are unobservant and ill-educated young men, who, though they have expended money on Transatlantic travel, have nothing to say about Canada and the States which they have not in the first instance gleaned from guide-books and volumes familiar to every reader. After inspecting the misshapen ape, christened by its showman "What is it?" one of the Brothers left Barnum's Museum "with a smaller idea than ever of what it is." The miserable creature was not the only phenomenon of American civilization at which the Brothers looked only to turn aside from it "with a smaller idea than ever of what it is."

On the American Question and other subjects we have received the following pamphlets:—*South-*

ern Secession: a Letter addressed to Capt. Maury, Confederate Navy, on his Letter to Admiral FitzRoy, by J. W. Cowell (Hardwicke).—*G. F. Train, Unionist, on T. C. Grattan, Secessionist (Knight)*.—*A Word of Peace on the American Question*, by Count A. De Gasparin (Low).—*American Slavery*, by Nassau W. Senior (Fellowes).—*The Right of Recognition: a Sketch of the Present Policy of the Confederate States*, by a Recent Tourist (Hardwicke).—*The American Question—Secession, Tariff, Slavery* (Simpkin).—*The Case of the Trent Examined* (Ridgway).—The Right Hon. C. B. Adderley's Letter to the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, *On the Present Relations of England with the Colonies* (Parker).—Sir W. Worley's Remarks on the Royal Commissioners' Embankment Report (Stanford).—Mr. Gard's Letter to the Right Hon. Earl Russell on the Absolute Right of the Mexican Bondholders (Letts).—*Indian Railways Described: The Government Contract Explained*, by J. Whitehead (Whiteheads).—*The Health of Life; or, Mal-Respiration and its Effects upon the Enjoyments of Life of Man*, by G. Catlin (Trübner).—*Sweepings from Tradlepin Fold; or, Chapters from the Life of Old Linderibant*, by B. Brierley (Simpkin).—*Chancery Lane; or, the Glass Case: a Lay of the Law* (Wilson).—*and Theodore and Maria; or, Failure upon Failure; being a Scoto-Australian and Domestic Comedy*, by Theodore St. Bo'.
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LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adam Bede, by George Eliot, 10th edit. cr. 8vo. 6/- cl.
Alma's Border Riffles, illustrated, 12mo. 3/- cl.
Alma's Prairie Flower, illustrated, 12mo. 3/- cl.
Arnold's Marquis of Dalhousie's Administration of India, 8vo. 15/- Avrilion's Meditations for a Month, Part 1, ed. by Shiplby, 2/- cl.
Baker's Tales of the War of the Huns, new edit. cr. 8vo. 2/- cl.
Bland's Principles of Construction in Arches, 2d. n. ed. 12mo. 1/- cl.
Burton's Letters from Rome, cr. 8vo. 12/- cl.
Cambridge Senate House Examination Papers, 1860-61, cr. 8vo. 2/- cl.
Coughlin's Battle of Tonka-na-Fusioch, royal 8vo. 3/- cl.
De Bon's French History, 12mo. 1/- cl.
De Porquet's Petit Seigneur Parisien, Key to, 11th ed. 12mo. 3/- cl.
Del Mar, Modelos de Literatura Espanola, new edit. 12mo. 5/- cl.
Dublin University Kalendar for 1862, 12mo. 3/- cl.
Dublin University Academic Papers for 1862, 12mo. 2/3 cl.
Family Savage, All, new edit. cr. 8vo. 1/- cl.
Friswell's The Young Couple, and Miscellanies, fc. 8vo. 1/- cl.
Glover's "Light of the Word," cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
"Handfuls of Purpose," or Life of Ruth Bryan, 12mo. 4/- cl.
Holt's General History of the French Language, 2d. edit. 12mo. 3/- cl.
Lathom's Baronesses, or the Queen's Ladies, cr. 8vo. 6/- cl.
Lloyd's Thirty-Three Years in Tasmania and Victoria, 8vo. 9/- cl.
London Catalogue of Periodicals, Newspapers, &c. for 1860, 1/- cl.
Lord's The Highway of the Seas in Time of War, cr. 8vo. 1/- cl.
McCook's Studies on the Natural, cr. 8vo. 7/- cl.
McLennan's Middle-Classes, 2d. ed. 12mo. 1/- cl.
Maurice's Religions of the World, 4th edit. fc. 8vo. 5/- cl.
Molinex's Intro. to Knowledge of Globes, n. ed. by Maynard, 3/- cl.
Nagel's Pronunciation of German Language, 2d. edit. 12mo. 3/- cl.
Neumann's Barrett's Pocket Dictionary of Spanish, new edit. 12mo. 6/- cl.
Norris's Army and Navy Almanac, 1862, 12mo. 7/- cl.
Old Jonathan, Vol. 1861, folio. 1/- 1/- 1/- cl.
Paton's Researches on the Danube and Adriatic, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 12/- cl.
Pike's New English Spelling-Book, new edit. 12mo. 1/- cloth.
Pike's Spelling-Book to Early Poetry, 8vo. 1/- cl.
Pike's Spelling-Book, Part 1, 1st. ed. 12mo. 1/- cl.
Pycroft's Elkinton Rectory, new edit. cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Rankine's Manual of Civil Engineering, cr. 8vo. 16/- cl.
Schneider's Edinburgh High School French Grammar, 2d. ed. 3/- cl.
Schneider's Edinburgh High School French Reader, 8th ed. 3/3 cl.
Schmidt's Key to the Elements of French, 12mo. 3/- cl.
Scholes's Theatrical Almanac, Vol. 2, '62 (very Mammal), new edit. 12mo. 1/- cl.
Spenser's Works, ed. by Collier, 5 vols. royal 8vo. 3/16 cl.
Stroud's County Court Practice in Bankruptcy, 12mo. 5/- cl.
Sugden's New Statutes relating to Property, 2d. ed. royal 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Tate's Theatrical Almanac, 1862, 12mo. 1/- cl.
Till He Come, 2d. edit. fc. 8vo. 9/- cl.
Underhill's West Indies, Social and Religious Condition, 8/8 cl.
Vandenhoff's Clerical Assistant, fc. 8vo. 3/- cl.
Vandenhoff's Lady's Reader, fc. 8vo. 2/- cl.
Vanderhoff's Theatrical Almanac in India, 1867-8, royal 8vo. 7/8 cl.
Wanstroth's Recueil Chansons Belles, new edit. 12mo. 3/- cl.
Wilson's Heavenward Path, cr. 8vo. 3/- cl.

HINTS FOR THE ELUCIDATION OF SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS.

Paris, Palais de l'Institut, 20 Jan. 1862.

SOME apology is due by me for venturing upon ground that it might seem, none but Englishmen are privileged to tread on. I am afraid you will deem it overweening in a Frenchman to presume to interfere in a debate in which your greatest Shakespearean critics, Halliwell, Dyce, Charles Knight, Boaden, Armitage Brown, and Chambers, men exceedingly cunning in fence, and the natural guardians of the Golden Fleece, have sparred with one another, without any one of them being able to claim the honours of a decisive victory. If their learned labours have hitherto ended in "decisions" that have only embroiled the fray, and some of their suggestions are to be considered as the most curious eccentricities of humorous scholarship, it will, no doubt, be thought passing strange that a foreigner, not "to the manner born," should enter the lists. I can only plead as an excuse my fervent admiration of your great national poet, and the days and nights I have con-

secrated to the study of even the minutest points that tend to elucidate his writings and personal history.—

Vagliami 'l lungo studio e 'l grande amore
Che m' han fatto cercar lo Stro Volume!

But to the point. Of all the difficulties which have been thought worthy of explanation in regard to these Sonnets, one of the most perplexing, and which has been the bone of contention among critics, is the personality of the individual to whom they are inscribed. "To Queen Elizabeth," boldly exclaims one commentator; and his most sapient reason is, that the two innocent initials *W. H.* are a convenient screen, behind which the Virgin Queen could preserve her incognito, and quietly enjoy her blushing honours, which would have been blazoned forth to the world under her own cipher *E. R.* (*Eliza Regina*). *W. H.* then does duty for *E. R.*; "quod erat demonstrandum." "Stop, stop!" exclaims a terribly learned German (+), whose critical acumen could drag the most reluctant of truths from the deepest of wells; "W. stands for *William*, which, as all the world knows, is the Christian name of our poet. And *H.*? Does not stand for *Shakespeare*, it is true, but for *HIMSELF*!"—"To Triumphant! Io! Mr. WILLIAM HIMSELF! What a reconcile conclusion! And if not very german to the matter, at least eminently German!"

But to whom, then, are the Sonnets inscribed? To William Hart? Walter Hughes? Henry Wriothesley (Earl of Southampton)? To William Herbert (Lord Pembroke)? Not to speak of Queen Elizabeth and "William Himself;" each of these personages has had his partisans, who have sought to vindicate his claims to the honour of being shadowed out by the enigmatical letters *W. H.* The individual, however, whose pretensions would appear to be best substantiated—the one to whom Hallam, seconded by Chambers, has lent his very potential voice—is *William Herbert*, Earl of Pembroke. To this opinion I willingly subscribe; but with all due deference to such great authorities, I beg to differ from them entirely respecting the "role" assigned by them to Pembroke in the celebrated inscription.

I shall not repeat the able arguments of Mr. Armitage Brown in support of his opinion. With these the English public who take an interest in such matters are already sufficiently acquainted. But I must quote the remark of Mr. Chambers upon them, because the view I am about to take of the inscription offers an easy solution of the only difficulty accompanying Mr. Brown's theory. "We know," says Mr. Chambers, "of only one objection to this theory: the improbability that the publisher would address *William Herbert*, then *Earl of Pembroke and a Knight of the Garter*, as *Mr. W. H.*—Herbert succeeded his father in the Earldom in 1601, while the Sonnets, as published by Thorpe, bear the date of 1609." The objection is very pertinently put, but it might have been urged with much greater force. If we consider the position of an obscure London publisher (stationer) in the good old times of Queen Bess, we shall think it not only improbable, but a sheer impossibility, that such a man would venture to address a great lord of the court, a being to him almost of another sphere, in so free and easy a style, calling him *Master William*, wishing him all happiness and immortality, and speaking of *OUR* poet as if the man of types and the haughty patrician had a joint vested interest in the works and the glory of the bard. The lapse of two centuries has brought about a strange revolution in the character of the relations subsisting between lords and booksellers. A modern nobleman, for the sake of Murray's guineas, might write, without much derogation, to that famous Bibliopole, "*My dear Murray!*" But the Prince of Albemarle Street, though the most patrician of publishers, never, even in our liberal age, took the liberty of writing back, "*My dear Byron!*" and would have stood aghast at the idea of inscribing in his own name a work to his illustrious client in the hail-fellow-well-met style of the so-called Thorpian dedication: "*To M. George Gordon, &c. * * JOHN MURRAY.*"

What Murray would have shrunk from doing in the nineteenth century, shall we suppose Thomas Thorpe, most likely a shrewd if not a time-serving tradesman, intent upon the sale of his work and with a due fear of a ducking for his impertinence before his eyes, would ever have thought of doing in the first decade of the seventeenth?

Such a supposition being inadmissible, I take the liberty to suggest that a wrong interpretation has hitherto been put upon the words of this much-tortured and certainly ambiguous inscription. The commentators agree in supposing that it is Thomas Thorpe who thus dedicates the work of which he is the publisher to one Mr. W. H. This point, I think, from the reasons I have just assigned, is impossible to admit, unless we are absolutely unable to furnish any other feasible solution of the difficulty.

Now this is precisely such a solution which, with all due deference, I propose to offer. Suspecting, from the great discrepancies in point of form in which the inscription is printed in the different editions of the Sonnets, that we had only mutilated copies or distorted transcriptions of it, I was led to consult the original edition of 1609, now, as you well know, exceedingly rare. This I have been enabled to do by the very polite and obliging attentions of Mr. Beedham, who availed himself of the admirable talent of Mr. Tupper; and this artist has executed for me a most perfect fac-simile of the two first pages of the edition of 1609, which I here subjoin in the primitive form for your inspection:

TO . THE . ONLIE . BEGETTER . OF .
THESE . INSUING . SONNETS .
M . W . H . ALL . HAPPINESSE .
AND . THAT . ETERNITIE .
PROMISED .

BY
OUR . EVER-LIVING . POET .
WISETH .

THE . WELL . WISHING .
ADVENTURER . IN .
SETTING .
FORTH .

T. T

Let any one compare this fac-simile of the second page of the edition of 1609 with the transcription of that page that has appeared in subsequent editions or commentaries, in which the large capitals followed with full stops, the blank spaces between the lines, the salient words standing boldly out, detached from the others, which characterized the original edition, have been entirely suppressed or overlooked, and an arbitrary punctuation, fitted only to bewilder the reader, substituted in their stead; and he will have no difficulty, I think, in coming to the following conclusions:

1st. That we have here no dedication, properly so called, at all, but a kind of monumental inscription.

2ndly. That this inscription has not one continuous sense, but is broken up into two distinct sentences.

3rdly. That the former sentence contains the real inscription, which is addressed *by* and not *to* *W. H.*

4thly. That the person to whom the inscription is addressed is, for some reasons, not directly named, but described by what the learned call an "*Antonomasia*" (the onlie begetter of these insuing Sonnets).

5thly. That the latter sentence is only an appendage to the real inscription.

6thly. That the publisher, in the latter sentence, is allowed to express his own good wishes (not for an eternity of fame to the begetter of the Sonnets, which would be an impertinence on his part), but for the success of the undertaking in which he (the adventurer) has embarked his capital.

This explanation of the inscription clears up, I think, what has hitherto appeared a riddle, and solves difficulties that are insuperable, should we adopt the sense generally received by the commentators. We must remember that the age of Elizabeth was a pedantic as well as a romantic age, and the inscription in question is evidently composed in imitation of the lapidary style of the Romans, just what we might expect at the period of the

(t) Herr Barnstorff ('Schlüssel zu,' &c.) Bremen, 1861.

N° 1787, JAN. 25, '62

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"Renaissance," when all who had any tincture of letters were smitten with the classical mania. It breathes the earnest and solemn spirit of the ex-votos, and observes the customary etiquette of those formal addresses. Let us compare it with the general run of such inscriptions as we find them in Gruter and all the Epigraphists, and we shall be convinced that it will bear no other interpretation than the one I have here ventured to suggest. The rule observed by the scholars who imitated Roman epigraphy was to place fronting each other the two names of the "consecrated" and the "consecrator," and to throw to the very end of the sentence the verb "consecrates."

DIS. MANBUS.

PUBLIUS. RUTILIUS. PRÆTOR.

DICAT. VOVET. CONSECRAT.

Stripped of its lapidary form, the inscription will then run thus:—

"M. W. H. wisheth to the only begetter of these insuing Sonnets all happiness and that eternity promised by our ever-living poet."

"The well-wishing adventurer in setting forth (is)

T. T."

It seems pretty generally admitted now, that W. H. designates William Herbert, who, though then Earl of Pembroke, might, without any great violation of propriety, employ the initials of his family name as a sort of modest veil, to screen himself from too great a publicity; though, according to the ideas of that age, it would have been a piece of the grossest impertinence in a publisher to take the same liberty.

The person to whom the Sonnets are inscribed can be no other than the Earl of Southampton,—the earliest, most generous and constant patron of Shakespeare,—who, for similar and still more urgent reasons, wished like Lord Pembroke, to preserve a decent incognito.

But how should the Earl of Pembroke be concerned in the business of the publication and of the composition of the inscription at all? I shall just hazard one conjecture, to which the characters of the parties concerned lend considerable probability. The intimacy of Shakespeare and young Herbert is well known. Herbert, though a dissipated youth, had literary tastes, and even dabbled in amatory poetry. Many of the Sonnets are addressed to Herbert. Might not the great poet, in the warmth of his intimacy with W. H., have confided to the latter either part or the whole of his Sonnets; and, with that carelessness about the fate of his own writings which was characteristic of your bard, neglected to reclaim it? Shakespeare was now on the eve of retiring to Stratford, and busied with more material concerns than the publication of his poems, especially of his Sonnets, which he most probably considered as a frivolous production of his youth. But Herbert, jealous of the poet's reputation,—actuated perhaps by the ambition of having his name associated with those of his friend (OUR POET), and of another nobleman also the patron of Shakespeare,—made arrangements with Thorpe for the publication of these juvenile effusions of the great dramatist; and composed the enigmatical inscription, which was to transmit to posterity, under a cloud, the memory of this illustrious triumvirate of friends.

I trust, Dear Sir, you will be disposed to receive favourably these hints, the result of long meditation on your great poet,—which I have with all modesty attempted to throw out, and which I shall be delighted to think may contribute to elucidate one of the most controverted and interesting points in literary history. Your approval will give me hopes of a more cordial welcome from the public to a work which I am about to publish in English, French and German, at London, Paris and Berlin; which will probably have for title:—

SHAKESPEARE, SOUTHAMPTON AND PEMBROKE.

PHILARÈTE CHASLES,
Conservateur de la Bibliothèque Mazarine,
Professeur au Collège de France.

THE SIMONIDES MSS.

Birkenhead, Jan. 20, 1862.

I am sorry Mr. Hodgkin's letter should call for a reply. I said as little as I could in my own; but I see I ought to say a little more, if you will allow me.

Mr. Hodgkin is incapable of saying what he does not believe; yet, in defending his friend he imitates him by falling into error in his treatment of facts, and his letter is an entire mis-statement of what has occurred. I will give a few more details concerning Dr. Simonides and his title-page, and will state my reason for doing so afterwards.

Mr. Hodgkin's letter implies that I alone in the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire have shown myself insensible to the claims of Dr. Simonides, and that my objection has been "promptly overruled." The distinction would be flattering, but I cannot assume a title that does not belong to me, nor can I let the Society sustain the injury or Dr. Simonides enjoy the benefit that would thus accrue. On the contrary, the announcement of his claim to membership and of his sudden election was received at the next meeting of the Society with general expression of surprise and annoyance—of a strong desire to annul the election if it could be properly annulled, but with a feeling equally strong that justice must be done, and that if he had really become a member the Society must submit to it. These feelings manifested themselves as follows:—The case was brought before three successive meetings after the one at which the election took place. At the first meeting, it was resolved, with little debate and without a division, that the confirmation of the election should be suspended; and it was not I who took the initiative on this occasion. At the second meeting, after a long discussion, the Society became convinced of two things: first, that the election did not depend upon its confirmation, but was good or bad in itself; secondly, that though the laws were against it, there were precedents in its favour. Upon this, it was resolved unanimously to place on the records a declaration that Dr. Simonides had been elected in accordance with former precedents, unaccompanied by any opinion as to the merits of the case. I myself elicited the principal facts, and was the mover of the resolution; but Mr. Hodgkin forgets to say so. In reality, the precedents were two only; and they were only precedents so far as this, that in these two cases the election had taken place without previous notice. The forms in other respects were different, and the right of subsequent objection had been preserved.

At the third meeting, a number of members came prepared to take further steps; but they were advised officially that it would be better to let the matter rest, and after a slight protest this was agreed to. I was present at all three meetings—Mr. Hodgkin was present at the second of them only. The objection to the election was plain and sufficient: it was simply, that no notice had been given, that there were numerous objectors, and that it was not right to allow a dozen gentlemen to force a member of their own choosing upon the rest. The ground on which this objection has been waived was not because the Society solely honoured by its new acquisition, but solely because the thing was done, and it was difficult, if not impossible, to repudiate it.

Mr. Hodgkin makes a further mis-statement when he says that the election of Dr. Simonides before his book was published was omitted only by an oversight. He has no means of knowing anything of the kind. All he can really know is, that the friends of Dr. Simonides intended to propose him. As they did not do it, the course the Society would have taken remains unascertained.

I was present at the meeting, last spring, at which the first portion of the work on the Gospel of St. Matthew was read. If I remember rightly, Mr. Hodgkin read it himself for the author; and if he means to say, as I infer from his letter, that he read aloud the whole title-page as it now stands, I cannot doubt his word. I brought away, however, a very distinct impression, which has not

since been altered; an impression, namely, that the laws which govern the relation between evidence and belief were either misunderstood or purposely neglected by Dr. Simonides. But I brought away no notion of his membership. Mr. Hodgkin reads rapidly, and may not have been clearly heard. It is certain that the claim was not generally observed; and the only thing proved by the circumstance is, that Dr. Simonides had printed what was untrue in the spring, and had not corrected it by the winter.

Now, I could not think of troubling the *Athenæum* with such details as these if the case were in any sense an ordinary one; but the nature of the recent publication, and the fact that there are men of real scholarship, like Mr. Hodgkin, who believe in Dr. Simonides, give a grave importance to matters which would otherwise possess no public interest. For this is no question about the pedigree of an Egyptian king, or the date of a buried column. We are presented with what professes to be one of the first copies of the first Gospel, written within twenty years of the events it records. The discovery, if it be a discovery, is one of the greatest that could be made; the imposture, if there be imposture, is one of the most atrocious that could be perpetrated; a mistake, if there be only a mistake, is serious to the last degree. And the announcement itself is not more astounding than the mode in which the author seeks to gain the belief of mankind; for he tells us, that the usual tests by which the authenticity of ancient MSS. has been determined are insufficient and misleading, and that true discernment in the matter depends upon a secret knowledge, the nature of which he does not reveal, and which he thinks no one but himself possesses (*vide p. 27*). The responsibility he thus assumes is tremendous—would be to most men overwhelming—but it narrows the inquiry which others have to make to the one sole question, whether Dr. Simonides himself may be absolutely relied upon: not his truthfulness alone, but his care and caution have to be established, before reasonable men may trust him in such a case as this. The smallest circumstance which can throw light on any of these points becomes significant; and even the manner in which facts are dealt with by his friends, when they undertake to defend him, deserves a careful scrutiny. It is on this ground alone that I reply at so much length to Mr. Hodgkin's letter, and that I have felt it a positive duty, at the sacrifice of any private feeling, to call public attention to the erroneous title-page. A man who makes any error at all in so conspicuous a part of his work, puts his character for accuracy in jeopardy; and a man who does not know his own titles may, in general, be set down at once as either careless or credulous. Such evidence, moreover, is cumulative in its nature. A single mistake may leave a writer's credit unimpaired, where two would damage and three or four destroy it. Mr. Hobart has pointed out one mis-statement; the title-page furnishes a second.

Let me say one thing more to Mr. Hodgkin and all concerned: A man nice on points of honour, and rigid in his love of truth, should have cancelled this title-page, at any cost, the moment he found it to contain even a verbal error. Dr. Simonides is content to let it stand. He suffers what professes to be the very Word of Truth to go down to future days bearing false witness on the first of its pages. For that title-page declares the author to have been a member of the Historic Society when he published it, and the declaration was, and must remain, untrue.

ALBERT J. MOTT.

London, Jan. 8, 1862.

I have to thank you for inserting in your paper of Dec. 21st my answer to your review of the work I have just edited, containing the fac-similes of the Mayer MSS. I have now only a few words to add, in reply to the editorial note you appended thereto. You state that the "facts about M. Simonides, given in our article, were published in Germany five or six years ago, and were not contradicted; they were reproduced in England two or three years ago, and were not then corrected."

To this I have to say, that I wrote at the time to the German newspaper that gave birth to the

calumnies, and contradicted them in the most emphatic manner. That contradiction was not published, owing to influences to which I need not now refer; but I otherwise exerted myself in every possible manner to make public my denial of those statements, and in at least one instance my denials came under your own notice. Some short time since you were so kind as to notice, not unfavourably, a work of mine, then just published, entitled 'The Four Theological Writings of Nicholas, Bishop of Methone, &c.', which contained refutations of many of the German false statements: and at the same time you reviewed a biographical memoir of myself, written by an English gentleman who possesses a personal knowledge of the facts, which memoir contains a sketch of my life and labours correct in every essential particular. With this biography before you, which completely answers the German fabrications, I think it unfair of you to say they have never been contradicted; and I now call your reviews to your mind in order to induce you to do me the justice of admitting that the German calumnies have been contradicted both by myself and friends, and that you fell into an error by saying "they were reproduced in England two or three years ago, and were not then corrected."

With regard to your concluding remark, recommending the exhibition of the documents before the Royal Asiatic Society, I have to say that the documents are not mine to exhibit. They are Mr. Mayer's, and with him rests the power of exhibition. My connexion with the Mayer MSS. is confined to unrolling them, deciphering them, and editing the work containing their fac-similes. Permit me to add, that I have the greatest respect for the Royal Asiatic Society, and should feel honoured if they would inspect the MSS. in my possession. I may conclude by observing that I propose, probably during the present month, to exhibit in London a collection of such treasures of antiquity as I have now with me in this country, that they may be inspected and freely examined by the learned of all the English Societies.

C. SIMONIDES.

* * M. Simonides appears to consider that the German accusations were contradicted by a letter to a newspaper which that newspaper never printed, and the particular statement of Mr. Leigh Sotheby's book, by Mr. Stewart's little pamphlet. That is not our opinion, or the world's opinion. We never heard of M. Simonides' unpublished letter, and Mr. Stewart's pamphlet was not a contradiction by M. Simonides himself. We are sorry to see that he declines the initiative in procuring an exhibition of the MSS. in dispute before the Royal Asiatic Society.

EXPLORATIONS IN CHINA.

London, Jan. 21, 1862.

As some time since there appeared in the *Athenæum* and in some other journals of this country notices of a proposed expedition from Pekin, through Northern China and Tibet, towards India, with which my name was associated, I feel that, now I have arrived in England, some explanation is required of me why that expedition has been allowed to drop.

On returning from the Upper Yang-tsze after an unsuccessful attempt to reach Tibet, Dr. Barton, one of our party, intimated his desire to try some other route, and agreed to join me in any such undertaking. Capt. Malcolm, R.E., who had previously wished to make an expedition westward from Canton, now started the idea of one from Pekin, and with the aid of Mr. Parkes, who was very favourable to anything of the kind, prevailed on Mr. Mayers, of the Consular Service, who has a good knowledge of the Chinese language, to agree to form one of a party. He wrote to me on the subject, and we both addressed the British Minister in China. The following is the correspondence which passed between Mr. Bruce and myself; Capt. Malcolm's was, I believe, very similar, except that he explained the proposition more fully:—

(Copy) "Hakodadi, Japan, Sept. 23, 1861.

"Sir.—I have the honour to inclose a note from Capt. Malcolm, Royal Engineers, which he

desired me to forward if I should think favourably of a proposed expedition from Pekin to India. Should you think proper to advocate it with the Home Government, I am willing to be mentioned as one interested in it. But whether the Government takes any hand in it or not, I know that Capt. Malcolm will be desirous of carrying it out, and, baffled as I have been in one attempt, it is only natural that I should likewise be anxious. A word from yourself to the Commander-in-Chief in China would, I am sure, obtain for the requisite leave of absence. I proceed hence to Shanghai, where I expect to hear more from Capt. Malcolm, and my address will be—Care of Messrs. Dent & Co. Pray excuse my addressing you thus abruptly, but I take your acquaintance with Capt. Malcolm as an introduction, and the importance of the subject as a licence.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "THOS. BLAKISTON,
Captain Royal Artillery.
"Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, Minister Plenipotentiary, &c."

(Copy)

"Peking, Nov. 13, 1861.

"Sir.—In reply to your letter of the 28th September, I have to state that I do not feel sufficiently assured as to a favourable result to an expedition from Pekin to India to feel inclined to support such a proposal. The country is in a very disturbed state, and the object to be attained is not, in my opinion, of sufficient material importance to run the risk of an accident happening to your party, and of the complications such an event might lead to. Major Malcolm applied for the services of Mr. Mayers as interpreter, but he cannot be spared at present from his legitimate duties; and I doubt that the possession of the Chinese language only would be sufficient to carry travellers through Tibet.—I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) "FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.
"Capt. Blakiston, &c."

It is well known that the expedition of Capt. Smyth, so warmly supported by Lord Canning, which intended to penetrate from India towards China, was frustrated by Mr. Bruce refusing Chinese passports for the party; and thus has he a second time thrown cold water on an enterprise which might have been the means of establishing British relations with the northern part of China and the little-known regions of Tartary and Tibet, where Russian influence is all-predominant.

Dr. Barton and myself feel this disappointment perhaps more than others, for our former expedition was not, as many suppose, a Government one, but the whole expense was defrayed by Dr. Barton, Lieut.-Col. Sarel and myself. Mr. Bruce can possibly explain his reasons for refusing assistance in the proposed expedition more fully than he has chosen to do in his letter to me; but really I cannot imagine what would be the "complications" which he refers to in the case of a private undertaking in which the Government could not be compromised. Why, in fact, was the clause which allows Europeans to travel throughout the length and breadth of the Chinese Empire inserted in the Treaty only ultimately concluded within the walls of Pekin after a great sacrifice of money and life? Are missionaries of the Christian faith to be prevented from carrying out the "good work" among the heathen because it may lead to supposed "complications"? I wait for a reply; but I doubt much if, in thus obstructing foreign intercourse with the Chinese, our Minister in China is acting according to the spirit of his instructions or the wishes of Her Majesty's Government.

THOS. BLAKISTON.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.

We have been requested to publish the following reply from the Rev. R. Oulton, Registrar of Queen's College, Belfast, to Mr. Hennessy's letter which appeared in the *Athenæum* of January 11.—

Belfast, January 15, 1862.

I have seen in your publication of January 11, a letter from Mr. J. Pope Hennessy, in which he asserts, "the statements I made about incurable returns from the Queen's College" * *

have never been disputed"; and, after quoting Sir Robert Kane's returns, as he alleges, in proof of his assertion, he ventures to add, "Unfortunately, the Presidents of the other Colleges have not followed the fair and wise example of Sir Robert Kane, and published a table showing the actual numbers of new students and of the droppers in each session. I can therefore only repeat, that the Commissioners made similar mistakes in the cases of Belfast and Galway; and if the Commissioners wish to see lists of names such as those I published in the *Athenæum* in April, 1859, I shall not have the least objection to produce them."

I have read this latter sentence with grave surprise; and considering the evidence before him in p. 364 of the Commissioners' Report, from which he takes his figures, I add, frankly, that I am utterly unable to account for the extraordinary statements contained in the above extract.

If there be gross mistakes, of course they were unintentional mistakes so far as the Commissioners are concerned; but then they must have been misled, and in this College I must have been the misleading party, on a subject of which I ought not to be ignorant.

The facts are, the table from which Mr. Hennessy quotes his figures in p. 364 of the Report contains three columns, headed "Matriculated,"—"Non-Matriculated" and "Total" for each year from 1849-50 to 1857-58 inclusive. Now I assert that in this College not one single individual has swelled the numbers in either the Matriculated or Non-Matriculated list after having been once reckoned in it; nor has any one who had been once reckoned as a matriculated student in any faculty ever been counted again, either from having dropped, or from changing from one faculty to another, or from any other cause.

A student who had been reckoned as non-matriculated and afterwards, by passing a matriculation examination in a subsequent year, became a matriculated student, would necessarily appear in the next matriculated list; and if the two explanatory notes appended to the table had not appeared there, Mr. Hennessy would apparently have had some foundation for his allegations. A reference to the table in the Commissioners' Report will show that to the column containing the total of 559 non-matriculated students in the three colleges this note is appended: "Of these, forty-one at Belfast, thirty-four at Cork and seven at Galway subsequently entered as matriculated students"; and to the grand total of 1,763 is added the second note, "comprising 1,686 individuals." These two notes contain distinctly the information which Mr. Hennessy accuses the Colleges of not having supplied.

The total of all entries of matriculated and non-matriculated students in Queen's College, Belfast, at the close of the session 1857-58, is stated in the Commissioners' Report to be 807. Take from this forty-one, the number stated in the note, and the residue 766 is the number borne upon the Register of the College of separate individuals at the close of that session.

It would be impossible to have put the matter more clearly, or to have guarded more carefully against the possibility of mistake. However, notwithstanding an error has been made, it is not for me even to hazard a guess.

By Mr. Hennessy's mode of treating the question, public attention may be diverted from the real progress, strength and high position of the Queen's Colleges. No mean work is done by them when 309 men have entered this year for the first time, and when 752 men are in attendance this year within their walls.

In this college the numbers of individual students in actual attendance on lectures have risen steadily for some years. In 1856-57 they were 194; in 1857-58 they were 207; in 58-59 they were 223; in 59-60 they were 257; in 60-61 they were 312; in this session they are 372, of whom 298 are matriculated. The number of students who matriculated in 1859 was 66, in 1860 was 97, and in this session 122, being an increase of 56 matriculations this session over those of 1859-60.

RD. OULTON, Registrar.

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OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THIS is a Shakspearian week. First, we have a letter from our eminent Correspondent, M. Philaret Chasles, containing an important discovery in relation to the great mystery of the Sonnets. By discarding reprinters and commentators, and going straight back to the original text, M. Chasles finds that the famous Mr. W. H. is not the dedicatee, but the dedicator of the Sonnets—a point hitherto unsuspected by the wise—a step towards an understanding of the personal history unquestionably involved in the poems. Next we have Mr. Fulcom's flighty book, conceived in a spirit and conducted on a plan the very opposite to that of the sober and critical Frenchman. Lastly, we have, on the part of Mr. Booth, the publisher, an enterprise, which appears to us a very singular mistake,—reproduction of the first folio of Shakspeare, and of the several quartos, *not* as they originally appeared, either as to form, type or text. For example, the first folio is reproduced by Mr. Booth as a quarto. It professes to follow the text of the folio accurately, and it may do so in the main; though it is awkward for this assertion, that the first pages we open (37, 38) contain two gross misprints in the head-lines,—the play on these pages being ‘The Two Gentlemen of Verona’ and the head-lines ‘The Merry Wives of Windsor.’ Even if the text were perfect, a reprint in quarto is not a reprint of the folio of 1623, but a reduction. Mr. Booth has published five comedies separately; but these are not reproductions of *any* original quarto texts. They are all from the folio of 1623: in fact, they are the very impressions, put under separate covers, which he offers as a reproduction of the first folio! In what sense Mr. Booth understands his own words when he says, “the collector may complete his quarto series with uniformity,” we cannot tell. A purchaser, we fear, will be puzzled to complete his imperfect set of quartos by the addition to his shelves of reprints which have no originals whatsoever in a quarto form. We could understand a fac-simile of the first folio in folio, and a fac-simile of the quartos in quarto, like the ‘Hamlets’ reproduced by the Duke of Devonshire; and we are sorry that Mr. Booth has not given us the proper form and texts, for we can hardly doubt that such an enterprise would have been attended with profit.

Up to Thursday evening the subscription lists for the Albert Monument had reached 13,000.

Our readers will be glad to have a list, complete to the present time, of the deceased British artists whose works have been secured for the International Exhibition in May. Here it is:—Sir W. Allan, Austen, G. Barrett, Barry, Sir W. Beechey, Bird, Bone, Bonington, Briggs, Byrne, Sir A. W. Caldecott, A. E. Chalon, J. J. Chalon, Chambers, Collins, Constable, R. Cook, S. Cook, Copley, Cotman, Cox, Cozens, Cristall, Crome, Cross, Danby, Dance, De Wint, Dighton, Douglas, Duncan, Erdridge, Etty, Copley Fielding, Gainsborough, Girtin, J. Glover, W. Hamilton, Harlow, Havell, Haydon, Hills, Hilton, Hofland, Hogarth, Hopner, Howard, Hudson, Ibbetson, Jackson, James, Kaufmann, Sir T. Lawrence, Leslie, Liverseige, Lizars, De Loutherbourg, Mackenzie, Martin, Morland, Müller, Munn, A. Nasmyth, P. Nasmyth, G. S. Newton, Nicholson, Northcote, Opie, Owen, W. Owen, Phillips, Prout, Sir H. Raeburn, Ramsay, Sir J. Reynolds, Riley, Robson, Romney, Sir W. Ross, Rowlandson, R. R. Reinagle, Runciman, Sandby, D. Scott, Serres, Simson, Singleton, Smirke, J. Smith, Stevens, Stone, Stothard, Thomson, Thomson (of Duddingston), Tresham, Turner, Uwins, Varley, Vickers, Vincent, Ward, Webber, West, Westall, Sir D. Wilkie, A. Wilson, J. Wilson, R. Wilson, Williams, Wright (of Derby), Zoffany. The list of living artists is not yet completed.

The enormous demand for paper, consequent on the repeal of the paper-duty, has led to the formation of a large company at Helpstone, near Peterborough, for the purpose of converting couch-grass or twitch into pulp. Hitherto the difficulties attending the use of vegetable substances for pulp

have arisen from the great quantity of silica which they contain.

The Commissioners of Patents have recently issued their annual Report. By this it appears that the surplus of income over expenditure is estimated at 20,000*l.* per annum. The Commissioners are of opinion that this surplus, or a portion of it, should be devoted to building a suitable Patent Office and Museum, and further recommend that a Library should be formed. It may be remembered that the extensive waste ground behind Burlington House, which has long been lying idle, was spoken of as an eligible site for such an establishment; and as it would be erected without any demand on the public purse, it is to be regretted that the ground should not be thus utilized.

During the last session the Council of the Asiatic Society resolved to revive the Committee of Trade and Agriculture with the view of collecting, digesting and diffusing information relative to the products of India and the adjacent countries, the means of improving them and of facilitating their transport. At a meeting of the Committee held in the Society's rooms on the 18th instant, the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie in the chair, the honorary Secretary, J. C. Marshman, Esq., presented a list of the papers which had been received on the subject of their inquiries. He also read a paper ‘On the progress of the cultivation of Tea in the presidencies of Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the Punjab’ during the last twenty years, from which it appeared that a few pounds of tea raised in Assam were received in London in 1840, and sold from 16*s.* to 32*s.* per lb. The number of tea plantations has now increased to 550, the produce of which in the last year was 2,000,000 lb. of the value of 200,000*l.* On the subject of waste lands, the Secretary reported that the rough estimate of the quantity available in different provinces, which was prepared on the receipt of Lord Stanley's order for the sale of them three years ago, was found to be incorrect, and that more accurate information was coming in from the officers in various districts; it was therefore deemed advisable to postpone any statement on that head till these returns were completed.

The following note makes an interesting addition to Mr. Simmonds's letter:—

“⁶, Bolton Row, Mayfair, Jan. 18, 1862.

“It is perfectly true that my nephew, Mr. Winwood Reade, has sailed for the Gaboon River, in company with a fire-eater calling himself the Old Shekarry. I wish I could share Mr. Simmonds's conviction that he is sure to return. Not that I think him in danger from gorillas (I never saw a graminivorous attack a carnivorous one of its own size), but from elephants, lions, anthropophagi and fever. However, the pair take fifty barrels, rifle and revolver, and are resolved to penetrate the country, and either come home with valuable knowledge or not at all. I ventured to suggest that any new material which could be floated to the coast, for three glass beads and a lozenge per ton, and made paper of, might suit such of my friends as administer periodical instruction at the present time.—I am, &c., CHAS. READE.”

The Lord Chamberlain's answer to the Memorial of the Church Union is what might, under the circumstances, have been expected. It had been forwarded to his Lordship by the Bishop of London, with a letter from the Right Rev. Prelate, supporting the prayer against the opening of the theatres during the Holy Week. Notwithstanding such high authority in favour of the rights of the Church over the theatres, the Chamberlain has stuck to his point. He reminds the Bishop, that “the jurisdiction of the Lord Chamberlain extends only to the theatres in London,” and “that all other theatres throughout the kingdom, as well as the Music Halls and Concert Rooms in London and elsewhere, are under the control of the Magistrates.” The licences of the latter contain no reference whatever to Passion Week; and, therefore, the Metropolitan theatres have all along been suffering from an anomaly by which some hundreds of persons have been annually thrown out of

employment for a week. The Lord Chamberlain adds that he has long had the subject under consideration, and now acts “with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the Home Department,” who with him has “come to the conclusion that it would be right in this respect to assimilate the regulations of the theatres under the Lord Chamberlain's control to those of the places of public amusement under the control of the Magistracy.” Good Friday, however, in regard to the religious feelings of many, is still subject to the usual restriction. We trust that London managers will avail themselves of this concession in a manner that will justify the movement, and serve those higher interests of the drama which it is the evident aim of the Lord Chamberlain to promote.

Mr. Mark Lemon's third Lecture afforded satisfaction. West of Temple Bar the localities are rich in associations which exactly suit Mr. Lemon's vein, and some of them gave occasion to the display of his peculiar humour. With these passages his audience were exceedingly delighted. The grave portions were treated in a serious style, and the lecturer never departed from the instructive character which he has from the beginning assumed. The scenic illustrations were, as usual, by Messrs. Thompson and Dalby, and consisted of Outer Temple Bar, Drury Lane (looking to the Strand), Old Savoy Palace, Strand from Charing Cross, Old Whitehall, Holbein's Gate, Ranelagh and Old Covent Garden. The public have now the entire course before them, and will doubtless demand its repetition.

Mr. Malone Raymond, the acting manager of Sadler's Wells, died suddenly, at an advanced age, on Tuesday week. His real name was Richard Malone, and he was related to a distinguished Irish family, his father being a captain in the British army. His first appearance was at Londonderry, as *Collooney*, in the farce of ‘The Irishman in London.’ He sang well, and was a dashing actor of Hibernian parts. For some time he was manager of the Liver Theatre, and afterwards appeared at the Haymarket, in 1842, as *Major O'Flaherty*, in ‘The West Indian.’ He became associated with Mr. Phelps, on the retirement of Mr. Greenwood, in 1860, and continued actively engaged in the business of the Islington theatre until a day or two before his death.

The dispute, in the Court of Common Pleas, between Mr. Charles Reade and Mr. Conquest, of the Grecian Theatre, in relation to the drama of ‘Never too late to Mend,’ has ended in favour of the plaintiff. The Judges have held that the finding of the jury was correct, in holding Mr. Conquest liable for such portions of the play, though copied from the novel, as were to be found in Mr. Reade's original play of ‘Gold,’ on which the novel was founded. The damages were 160*l.*, being for eighty nights' performance. This decision, however, does not answer the original question, whether the novelist held also the dramatic copyright. On this point, indeed, legislation is necessary; and it is probable that the aid of Parliament will ere long be invoked.

A fund for the benefit of the four sons of the late Prof. Quckett, after their school education is completed, is being subscribed to as a testimony of respect to the memory of their father. Dr. Beale, of King's College Hospital, the Honorary Secretary, reports a sum of 360*l.* subscribed.

In the forthcoming International Exhibition it would be desirable, if practicable, for the contributors to furnish, together with the special article they rely upon, which may be fairly considered as the acme of skill and power in its speciality, models or sketches indicating the successive steps of invention, from the rude and simple expression of a great idea in the first thinker's mind, as he enunciated it, through one grade of improvement after another until the existing elevation was obtained. It has often been observed, that in the progress of an invention, or rather adaptation of mechanical ability to some peculiar end, it becomes more simple in the functions which it is designed to accomplish, and that independent machines come into action to perfect that which originally was attempted by one only. This division of

labour is undoubtedly right and needful; but there is reason to believe that in many cases valuable hints and suggestions have been overlooked by the designers, who needfully concentrate their attention upon one end. These might be recovered without much difficulty, for ample records exist in the Patent and other Register Offices of the progress of very many descriptions of machinery. Even the models themselves are here and there to be found. The Patent Museum at South Kensington contains several curious original ideas, and in one or two cases a chain of advance might be traced by the aid of these works. Trevithick's first engine would be an interesting neighbour for its wonderful brother now in use. Manchester is said to possess some curiosities illustrating the process in spinning-machinery. Sheffield might well get together a vast collection of arms, "white weapons"—illustrating the manufacture of the actual weapon or tool in use at the present day—tracing it from the rude metal itself, or even from the rich-hearted ore. Illustrations might be afforded of the progress of the idea of a sword for example: the shape of the Assyrian sword, straight, with the cross-hilt, slight, short, with its splendid carvings; the Egyptian weapon; the Roman falchion; the Saxon sabre; the long two-handed sword of the middle ages, seven feet from point to pommel; the light scimitar; the Moorish weapon, peculiarly beautiful as it is; the Indian tulwar, keen as a razor on its inner edge, made of soft iron, but able to cut clean through a falling handkerchief of silk. There is the "cursed Malayan crease" also; the gauntlet sword of the Sikhs; the ineffectual thing the Chinese employ. There are the varieties of the sword, such as the flat sharp-edged club of the South Seas; the fish-bone dagger. Even in the bomerang, which is a flying sword, there is a whole history to be found and illustrated, from the weapon seen in the hands of the earliest Egyptian sculptures, which is obviously a bomerang; a similar instrument appears in the Assyrian carvings, in the hungamunga of Southern Africa, the troombash in Central Africa, the es-sellem of the Eastern African desert tribes, and the bomerang of Australia in its many varieties. The Chinese use a similar weapon-like toy, made upon the ruling principle of all of these, i.e. that it should return to the thrower after effecting his purpose. We choose the sword as a handy example of our meaning, hoping to enforce by its use the point, that what is required is not less the illustration of a system of manufacture now in use, than that of the "idea" of the result, as shown in the various attempts made by man to accomplish a common end; attempts made under every conceivable variety of circumstances, climate, idiosyncrasy or need.

The Parisians, who are ever alive to the importance of the *art de s'amuser*, are about erecting a Crystal Palace on the plan of that at Sydenham. A company with a capital of 25,000,000 francs is in course of formation; Sir Joseph Paxton is at the head of the architectural department, Mr. Edwin Clarke is appointed consulting engineer, and Mr. Thomas Brassey is to be the contractor. The building will be erected in the Bois de Boulogne, and, from what we have heard, no exertion will be spared to render it highly attractive as a place of amusement and instruction.

M. Duhamel, the eminent mathematician, has succeeded M. Milne-Edwards as President of the French Academy of Sciences, who will fill this office during the present year. M. Velpau has been elected Vice-President, and will, according to the usual form, succeed M. Duhamel in the Presidential chair in the ensuing year.

The Solar Eclipse which occurred on the 31st of December last was seen under favourable circumstances at Rome, where during its continuance the sky was perfectly clear. Padre Secchi, Director of the Observatory attached to the Collegio Romano, has published an account of his observations of the eclipse. In this he says that the disc of the moon presented no particular protuberance, but that the sun had three large groups of spots, the occultation of which was observed and noted down. The thermometer fell five degrees, viz. from $14^{\circ}2$ to $9^{\circ}2$.

Réaumur. The barometer remained stationary; the direction of the wind, which was feeble, was from N.N.E.; the electric state of the atmosphere experienced a slight increase, but the magnetic instruments, which we may remark are of a very high order of excellence, presented no extraordinary appearance. The diminution of light was such that Venus could be seen with the naked eye at the time of the maximum observation, but otherwise the effect was not very striking.

Prince Oscar of Sweden, who has proved himself by former translations, especially that of Herder's "Cid," an ardent admirer of German *belles lettres*, has just published a translation into Swedish of Goethe's "Torquato Tasso" ('Torquato Tasso. Ett Skädespel af Göthe. Översatt af Oscar Fredrik. Stockholm, C. E. Fritzes Förlag'). The Swedish language, which, as is well known, has preserved the deep and sonorous flexion-vowels of the old Gothic, is one of the most melodious among the modern languages of Europe, and therefore peculiarly adapted for rendering works of poetry. The present translation has made the most of this advantage; it is accurate, and pleasing to the ear. Prince Oscar has dedicated his Swedish "Tasso" to his wife Sophia, born Princess of Nassau, in some well-turned stanzas:—

Ditt namn, Sophie, skall ristadt stå
På detta första blad, &c.

For some months the people of Amalfi have been urging on the Government the necessity of repairing the fine old Cathedral Church of Amalfi, and a comparatively small sum would have sufficed for that object. No attention was paid to the remonstrances of the Amalfitans, and at last another and more authoritative has spoken. The tempest of the other night, writes a private friend from that city, has blown down the frontispizio on the top of the portico, breaking down the roof in its fall. The beautiful marble columns, of various styles, which supported the portico were thrown down as well.

A friend in Naples writes:—"Are you tired of Vesuvius? If so, the mountain is not tired, for, after a comparative repose of some days, it has again opened out its fires. Since Friday last a huge mass of smoke and ashes has been rising up and spreading itself over the Bay, and perhaps even before, for the mists have obscured the opposite coast. The guides tell me that the mountain has for some days been growling as a preliminary to another outburst, and it has come. One of the numerous craters just above Torre del Greco fell in and closed up on Friday last, whilst another began to puff much more violently. Both here and at Resina the exhalations of gas continue as strong as ever; and in both places the water in the wells sunk in the bed of lava is no longer drinkable. Some specimens of Vesuvius's handy-work have just been brought to me in the form of crystals of sulphate of ammonia and of pure marine salt."

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 16.—Dr. W. A. Miller, Treas., and V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read:—‘On the Development of Striped Muscle, in Man, Mammalia and Birds,’ by J. L. Clarke, Esq.—‘On the Influence of Temperature on the Electric Conducting Power of the Metals,’ by A. Matthiesen, Esq.—‘Notes of Researches on the Poly-Ammonias, XVIII. Aromatic Dia-
mines,’ by Dr. Hofmann.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Dec. 13.—Dr. Lee, President, in the chair.—H. Worms, Esq. and the Rev. J. Sargent were elected Fellows.—'Grant for a Hill Observatory in India.'—'On the Right Ascensions and Declinations of the Radcliffe Catalogue,' by Dr. Wolters.—'On the Secular Acceleration of the Moon's Mean Motion,' by A. Cayley, Esq.—'The Transit of Mercury, November 11, 1861.'

extract of a letter from Father Secchi to the Astronomer Royal, dated Rome, Nov. 15, 1861.—‘The Transit of Mercury, November 11, 1861, observed at Malta,’ by W. Lassell, Esq.—Observations of the Transit of Mercury, November 11, 1861, made at the Observatory, Durham, by Prof. T. Chevallier.—‘Observations of the Transit of Mercury, November 11, 1861, at and near Liverpool,’ by Mr. Hartnup.—‘The Transit of Mercury, November 11, 1861, observed at Grantham,’ by J. W. Jeans, Esq.—‘Observations on the Transit of Mercury, November 11, 1861,’ by J. Baxendell, Esq.—‘On the Elements of the Variable Star *R Sagittae*,’ by J. Baxendell, Esq.—‘On the Variable Star *R Vulpeculae*,’ by G. Knott, Esq.—‘Observations of Comet II., 1861, taken with the Equatorial of the Liverpool Observatory,’ by J. Hartnup, Esq.—‘Variations in the Light of *Argus*, observed at Madras, from 1853 to 1861,’ by Eyre B. Powell, Esq.—‘Results of Meridional Observations of Small Planets; Occultation of Stars by the Moon; and Phenomena of Jupiter’s Satellites; observed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, during the Month of November 1861,’ by the Astronomer Royal.—‘Observations of Comet II., 1861, made with the Heliometer at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford,’ by the Rev. R. Main.—‘Progress of the Charts in Course of Execution at Bonn,’ communicated by Mr. Carrington, as received from Dr. Krüger by the direction of Dr. Argelander.—‘An Account of Observations on Solar Radiation,’ by J. J. Waterston, Esq.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 16.—F. Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.—The Secretary announced that the new List of Books in the Society's Library was ready for distribution in the same manner as the "Archæologia," namely, to Fellows applying for the same either personally, or by a bearer authorized by them in writing, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and on Saturday between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.—A. T. Windus, Esq. exhibited and presented an Indian idol in alabaster, captured by the Naval Brigade under his command during the late rebellion.—C. K. Watson, Esq., Secretary, exhibited some glass beads found at Dumohorley Bay, county of Cork, accompanied with remarks. The Secretary also exhibited, with remarks, some Cinghalas coins of the thirteenth century and a Graco-Bactrian coin, found in the Punjab, of Lysias, one of the Bactrian monarchs.—J. Y. Akerman, Esq. exhibited some urns, &c. from Long Whittenham, with remarks.—M. Shurlock, Esq. communicated an account of the excavations at Chertsey Abbey, illustrated with tiles, drawings, and other remains.

NUMISMATIC.—Jan. 16.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.—J. Leckenby, Esq., was elected a Member.—Mr. G. Sim exhibited a British gold coin inscribed BODVOC, found near Dumfries: the coin is curious in having been found so far north, the usual place of finding coins of this type being in Gloucestershire.—Mr. Evans exhibited a small British gold coin found at Earl's Barton, Northamptonshire, the type being closely allied to that of the small gold coins reading EPPI, ANDO, &c.—The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen exhibited a denarius of Pertinax, found at Colchester: this is the only coin of Pertinax ever found in England.—Mr. Fairholt read a short paper ‘On some Ancient German Coins,’ in which he alluded to the recent work of Dr. Streber on the coins known as *Regen-bogen-Schüsselchen*, or “Rainbow-dishes,” exhibiting drawings of some he had seen at Augsburg. Mr. Fairholt was of opinion that these coins were the works of the eighth or ninth century, and not, as Dr. Streber says, of the fourth or fifth.—Mr. Vaux read a communication from Mr. Dickinson, of Leamington, relative to an Indian coin of the date 1120 of our era, but of no importance.—Mr. Evans read a communication from Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, giving an account of a hoard of English silver coins found in taking down an old building near Bury St. Edmunds, in numbers about 350.—Mr. Vaux read a paper communicated by Mr. Borrell, ‘On Coins of the Kings of Cappadocia,’ in which Mr. Borrell entered

into the whole history of this series, giving many new coins and new attributions.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Jan. 14.—Dr. J. E. Gray, V.P., in the chair.—Dr. P. L. Sclater exhibited, on behalf of Mr. E. Blyth, Corresponding Member, a tracing of the outline of a skull of the adult male *Rhinoceros Sumatranaus*, from a specimen in the possession of Lieut.-Col. Fytch, Commander of the Tenasserim Provinces, Moulmein.—Extracts were read from a letter addressed to the Secretary, by Dr. G. Bennett, dated Sydney, November 20, 1861, referring to the proposed establishment of a Society of Acclimatization at Sydney, and regretting the failure of his attempt to keep living in captivity specimens of the Koala (*Phascolartus cinereus*) destined for the Society.—Dr. A. Gunther called the attention of the Society to the fact that a female West African Python, in the Reptile House in the Society's Gardens, had recently deposited a large number of eggs, and had commenced to sit upon them, guarding them with great care. Mr. Wolf exhibited a sketch illustrative of the Python as she appeared in this position.—Dr. Cobbold exhibited a preparation of the remarkable pouched Peyerian gland from the intestine of the young Giraffe which had recently died in the Society's Gardens.—Mr. A. Newton exhibited a Nest of Eggs of the *Oryx virginianus* forwarded to him by Mr. G. N. Lawrence, of New York, Corresponding Member. The eggs (from which the young birds had been hatched) presented the remarkable appearance of having been regularly divided, as if by a smooth cut, at two-thirds distance from one end.—Papers were read 'On three new species of Shells belonging to the family Cypridae,' by Mr. Temple Prime, and 'On two new species of *Heliocerata* (*Achatinella*, Swain.) from the Sandwich Islands, with a History of the Genus,' by Mr. Harper Pease.—Mr. A. Murray exhibited to the Meeting a new frugivorous Bat from the Cabra river, West Africa, which he proposed to call *Zygogenocephalus labrosus*, and pointed out its distinctive characters.—Prof. Owen communicated the first part of his paper on the Aye-aye (*Chiromys Madagascariensis*, Cuv.), including an introductory historical sketch of its discovery and the various opinions respecting its nature and affinities set forth by naturalists from Buffon to the present time. After commenting on the chief of these, the author proceeded to narrate the circumstances under which the subject of his descriptions, a nearly full-grown male, had been obtained from Madagascar, and prepared for dissection by the Hon. H. Sandwith, M.D., C.B., whilst Colonial Secretary at the Mauritius. The habits of the Aye-aye during the period in which it lived a captive at the Mauritius with Dr. Sandwith, and also the habits of other individuals that for a time were kept alive in the island of Réunion, by MM. Lienard and Vinsor, in 1855, were next noticed. The specimen submitted to Prof. Owen, having been transmitted well preserved in spirit, afforded the means of a minute external description, of which we condense that relating to the extremities. The fore-leg turns freely in the prone and supine position; it is pentadactyle; the innermost digit stands out at an acute angle with the index, and is opposable to the other digits, making a prehensile hand, but in a less perfect degree than in the old-world or "catarrhine" quadrupeds. The second, fourth, and fifth digits have the ordinary thickness,—the fourth being almost twice the length of the second. The third or middle finger is singularly attenuated; is rather shorter than the fourth digit; and is terminated by a slender curved claw. It is this seemingly atrophied digit which the Aye-aye inserts into the burrows of the wood-boring caterpillars, after it has gnawed down to and exposed them by its strong fore-teeth, in order to extract the grub. The hind-limb is longer than the fore-limb, and is terminated by a more perfect hand; the "hallux" or thumb being stronger, and set at a more open angle with the other toes; and these being more similar to each other in length and thickness: the thumb has a flat, broad nail. From the external characters of the Aye-aye, it might be inferred that it was of arboreal habits, the limbs being constructed chiefly for grasping, especially

the hinder pair, as in all good climbers. The circular open eye, large iris, and wide pupil, reducible to a minute point when contracted, indicate a climber of nocturnal habits. The large and perfect ears bespeak the acuteness of their sense. The tail, long and bushy, but not prehensile, may add to the protective non-conducting covering of the well-clothed body during sleep. Prof. Owen next gave a description of the skeleton of the Aye-aye. The reading of this paper will be continued on Tuesday, January 28th.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Jan. 15.—N. Beardmore, Esq., C.E., President, in the chair.—A paper was read by J. Glaisher, Esq., 'On the Pressure of the Wind in strong Winds and Gales at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in the Years 1841 to 1860.'

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Jan. 22.—W. H. Bodkin, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Blanchard Jerrold read a paper entitled 'A Comparison of the Year 1851 with the Year 1861.'

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Activities, 7.—"Distribution of Surplus, Life Assurance," Mr. Terrell.
—Entomological, 7.—"Anniversary."
—Geographical, 8.—"Journey in E. Africa," Mr. Thornton; "Ascent of the Ogun, W. Africa," Capts. Burton and Bedford, and Dr. Eales; "Expedition up River Volta, Nigeria," Mr. G. R. Grey.
TUES. Civil Engineers, 8.—"Iron-Plated Ships," Mr. Samuda.
—Royal Institution, 3.—"Physiology of the Senses," Mr. Marshall.
—Zoological, 9.
WED. Society of Arts, 8.—"Deep Wells, &c.," Mr. Burnell.
THURS. Royal Academy, 8.—"Architecture," Mr. Smirke.
—Royal, 8.
—Royal Institution, 3.—"Heat," Prof. Tyndall.
FRID. Antiquaries, 8.
SAT. Meteorological, 8.—"Motions of Glaciers," Mr. Hopkins.
—Royal Institution, 3.—"English Language," Rev. A. J. D'Orsay.

FINE ARTS

NEW BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

THE need of a new bridge at Blackfriars becoming imperative, the authorities invited several eminent engineers to send designs, &c. for the erection of such a work. Messrs. Page, Fowler, Hawkshaw, Barlow, Bidder & Clark, Mylne, Brunlees, George Rennie, Brereton, Greenhill, and Joseph Cubitt, together with Sir John Rennie, obeyed the summons. The results are in Guildhall, awaiting a final decision of the Common Council. A committee of this body reported in favour of a design by Mr. Page. The report has been re-considered by direction of the Court, which decided that nothing should be done until the question was fairly before the public. As the edifice has an important Art aspect, we have examined the drawings, and regret that we cannot assent to the recommendation of Mr. Page's design as the most beautiful of those sent in. It is less grand than many others; and if erected—especially with the intended omission of some picturesque details—it wants of that quality will be apparent enough. Considering the question of architectural grandeur and beauty, let us notice the claims of the more remarkable propositions before us.

The contributors have sent in designs for bridges of stone and granite, for mixed stone and iron, and iron alone. The last may be dismissed at once, seeing that the example thereof is not worthy of the occasion. Many of those in stone and granite are very noble and beautiful. The material has the merit of being well known to us, and, from centuries of experience, is trustworthy. Considering the durability, solidity and peculiar dignity appertaining to it, probably, on the whole, a granite bridge would be the best investment for our money. But such a bridge takes long to build, and the outlay is enormous. Moreover, we have two grand granite bridges over the Thames already; and, probably for variety's sake, people will prefer iron. The ascent of the roadway or gradient is least in an iron bridge, because the heads of the arches need not be loaded; consequently, the tide-way may be equally free, while the gradient above is considerably less. In one design here, the crown of the bridge is set at about ten feet lower than the existing edifice. It is a mistake to suppose that a stone bridge cannot be made of as wide a span as one of iron. Here is a design by Sir John

Rennie, already time-honoured for Staines, Southwark, Waterloo and London Bridges, which proposes to cross the stream in three spans, the centre one 236 feet wide—enough in all reason. This, however, is not a very beautiful design,—probably, from being made in haste, as its author says, having a very clumsy union of the piers with the fronts; and although it would, if improved in that respect, span the river with great grandeur, its cost is £10,000/-, while many of its competitors are estimated at 250,000/- The difference of cost is enormous, and we seem to have given up building for all time. Mr. Mylne's stone bridge, with five elliptical arches, although a fine work, is open to the same objections.

Mr. George Rennie offers to make a stone bridge for 270,000/-, with five segmental arches, each 125 feet span; a very handsome and solid structure, with a certain Doric character of grandeur about it which we cannot admire too highly. It is level, resting its voussoirs grandly upon fine piers; above the last a bold wreath is placed with good decorative effect. The stones of the faces are bevelled on the edges of their horizontal courses, which is the case also with those forming the arches themselves. The piers are not carried up the face; a good cornice runs like a string-course the whole length of the structure; above is a solid parapet; there are two abutment arches for lateral traffic at each end. The waterway of this design is, however, only 625 feet, whereas almost all the other designs exceed that by 150 feet at least; more than one reach 800 feet waterway.

The same gentleman has a magnificent design for a stone bridge, marked A, with five arches, the courses of stone bevelled, and over each pier a sunk dish introduced, the stones of which are also bevelled, to a bad result, as they would really look better if flat: the piers, consequently, do not run up the front, but a very bold cornice is employed to sustain the open stone parapet with excellent effect. At intervals are arranged bronze statues, those on the shore ends of the bridge being equestrian, with, of course, a broad pedestal, giving great effect of dignity. Semicircular arches span the side roads. The handsomeness of this work is seen even if we conceive the statues removed, proving thereby its sterling character and great boldness of conception. This quality of boldness marks the whole of Mr. G. Rennie's designs here very significantly, and is greatly in contrast with many of their neighbours in that respect.

With regard to level bridges, which are now so much in favour, we must not forget that the ascent in them is made in the approaches, very often to the serious detriment of the lateral roads. It is true that the ascent is so spread as to be as convenient as may be, it is not less so that the more you spread it, the more side streets you interfere with. The waterway, however, is more free in equal-arched bridges, and the straight line of a level roadway has a noble effect beyond that of the curve itself. Mr. Brunlees's design is for five elliptical cast-iron arches resting on stone piers, the centre 172 feet span, 744 feet waterway, 70 feet broad. Over the stone piers long sunk panels are represented, two on each of the angular faces; the piers ascend and break the parapet. The open spandrels formed in the angles of the arches are filled in with rather commonplace ornamental forms. This work, without being a copy, is very like the new Westminster Bridge, but less lean than that rather spindley and ineffective structure. Estimated cost, with temporary edifice, £4,490/- Mr. Hawkshaw's is a level; three elliptical arches (each 200 feet), with four openings on each side (21 feet each), nearly level; the spandrels are open, divided by bars only. The ribs themselves have some quiet but tasteful ornaments upon them, which, with some simple mouldings, suffice for decoration well enough. The side arches are rather flat and poor in design. Notwithstanding this, the whole is elegant and pleasing in effect. Cost, £350,000/-, excluding that of approaches. Another design by this engineer, with five elliptical openings, is less excellent. Mr. G. Rennie's design, No. 3, has five segmental arches, the centre 160 feet span and 730 feet waterway; estimated cost, £210,000/- This is a

work very simple and severe in design; the roadway drawn like a straight line along the tops of the piers, which are square, resting on advanced bases to break the water running beneath. The ribs are very slender in appearance, without apparent weakness, and, from the spandrels not being filled in, look extremely light and well. A bold cornice gives character to the whole.—A third compound bridge, by Mr. G. Rennie, marked B, is not so good as either of those we have examined. The land approaches are on a sort of feeble viaduct borne on iron columns, to admit of crossing the lateral embankments and river-side traffic.

The design of Messrs. Bidder & Clark is not unpleasing, but seems of quite an ordinary architectural character. It has little ornament, but lattice-work in the openings of the spandrels and an open balustrade, with five segmental arches, 172 feet span each, 860 feet water-way, estimated to cost 176,000£.—Mr. Mylne's compound bridge (No. 2), with five segmental arches, to cost 333,250£., although more original, is not more valuable than the last.—Mr. F. Barlow's bridge with three arches, the centre one 250 feet span, and sides of 221 feet each, with their spandrels filled in and solid, has, besides these openings, six minor arches, and but 622 feet span, less the minor span: a fine and simple-looking work.—Mr. Page's favoured design has a showy effectiveness about it, strangely contrasting with the severe business-like character of the majority of its competitors. Having spent more time in the study of its architectural character, we feel that this expression has won for it the untechnical applause of the Committee, aided, may be, by the attractiveness of a clever drawing. It has three openings, the piers running above the parapet to sustain groups of statuary; the ribs are very flat and broad in appearance, some of their spandrels filled in with decorative river gods, mermen and the like, as well as shields of arms, garters, &c.—ornaments appropriate enough in themselves, and, vigorously designed, excellent; but, being here quite the reverse, they seem to give a trinkety aspect to the edifice they should render graceful. A very meretricious idea is that of placing a large shield over the centre of the middle opening; the string-course or table traversing the front is rather poor in conception; and the front itself, from the immense breadth of the space between the soffit edges, so to speak, or lowest curve of each arch, to the line of horizontal moulding above, looks heavy without dignity. The latter character is not brought out by the introduction, in little taste, of coloured escutcheons and other commonplace appeals to the untaught eye. The worst features of this design are the heavy piers above named, which seem to forget their constructional function as components of the bridge to be bases for the groups of statuary. Their design is peculiarly unfortunate, as they resemble very strongly old-fashioned statue bases or pedestals cut in halves and fixed against the bridge so as to be made the most of. They are ungraceful, and designed without thought or knowledge of the beauty of proportion; while the mouldings placed upon them are common, and load without decorating the front of the bridge. It is proposed, we see by the Report, to omit the statuary, which, once away, and the function of the piers as pedestals thereby not expressed, the poverty and heaviness of the latter will be apparent. Conceive the statues away, and this will be recognized at once, for the whole significance of the bulky piers, unrelieved as their semicircular drums are, is gone. The estimated cost of this work is 245,000£., an amended estimate (upon 585,000£.) we observe this to be, sent in nearly a month after the majority of the other competitors had presented their estimates, and three weeks after the latest had been delivered.

Mr. Joseph Cubitt sends a design, also estimated at 245,000£., with five arches; the centre one 150 feet span and 710 feet water-way, with a like gradient to the last, 1 in 40 feet, greatest ascent. The approaches not to be altered from their present condition. A temporary bridge required, but provided for in the estimate. This work is by far the most beautiful and striking of the whole; it differs most of all from any bridge now existing, and thus

will add to the variety of our river aspects. It is the only design which admits constructional colour, here derived from bold and stable, yet elegant, polished red granite shafts employed against the piers, which, having well-designed caps and bases of stone, effectively but simply carved, tell very agreeably. The abaci above the caps are equally well thought out and good. A cornice of effective character carries the parapet, broken above the piers by slightly-raised stone recesses. On the shore ends are pedestals for statues, which, being treated with due subordination, do not, when removed, impair the whole design. Accommodation is provided for passage of the lateral traffic along the proposed embankments. It is worth while to notice how carefully the decorative, as was the constructional, qualities of this design have been considered by its author. The result is in every respect so satisfactory that we do not despair of seeing it adopted for construction, being sure that it is best calculated to sustain the noble character the Thames enjoys for the grandeur and beauty of its bridges. The cost is moderate, and the fact of it having five arches cannot militate against its claims, seeing that New Westminster Bridge has seven, Vauxhall Bridge nine, and London Bridge five: the last over a part of the river more crowded than it is at Blackfriars, and nearly 100 feet narrower.

The question of combining the bridge for the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, which is to come within 100 feet of Blackfriars Bridge, with the New Bridge we are discussing, has been considered by Mr. Greenhill, who shows a plan for carrying the railway suspended, as it were, under the road. A plan, if feasible, having obvious advantages, but which does not seem to be contemplated by any other engineer. Mr. Greenhill offers great advantages in the approach to the railway station. As we cannot admire the architectural result of the design as presented here, we abstain from discussing the matter: admitting the great ingenuity the engineer displays in his plans, and the singular benefits they promise. On architectural grounds, our summing up is earnestly in favour of Mr. Joseph Cubitt's design.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Mr. Foley is executing statues of Sir Henry Marsh, the physician, for Dublin, and of Father Mathew, to be in bronze we believe, for Cork.

Mr. Millais's subjects for the next Royal Academy Exhibition will, probably, be a large picture, representing Polonius lecturing Laertes. He has in hand a small work, carrying out, in oil, one of the designs for his series to illustrate the Parables of Our Lord; the one in question being appropriate to the 'Parable of the Sweeper,' a woman holding a broom, and throwing the light of a candle which is in her hand upon the floor, where she seeks a lost piece of money. The picture styled 'The Ransom,' which is now completed, will, we believe, accompany this to the Royal Academy.

The result of the movement at Manchester, to which we referred last week, as to the form which the Memorial to the Prince Consort in that city shall take, is that a statue will be erected. We trust it will be in bronze rather than in marble. Various propositions were made before the committee appointed to decide the matter, which involved the erection of a convalescent hospital, and the formation of a park out of the Botanic Gardens, which would have to be purchased for that end. Model cottages and a pleasure-ground were also discussed and negatived. It does not seem to have been decided what shall be done with the surplus fund which is anticipated to remain above the cost of the statue. The Birmingham Memorial has been so far decided, that it is to take a "monumental" form, whatever that may be, if sufficient funds are obtained: if this should not be the case, an obelisk, with three bas-reliefs (the work to be a trihedral prism, or three-sided instead of a four-sided figure!) and suitable inscription.

We observe with satisfaction that the plan recently so well carried out of publishing photzographic fac-similes of the 'Doomsday Book' as

it relates to the county of Cornwall is likely to be extended to the portion referring to Hertfordshire, if subscriptions for fifty copies, at 10s. each, can be obtained. In good hands this matter cannot but succeed.

The iron gate, or rather screen, which we noticed some time ago as having been brought from Hampton Court to South Kensington for repair, is now, the renovation being complete, erected in the Museum at the latter place. This extremely fine example of English iron-work, probably the best of its kind in existence, should be examined with care. Its bold, free and characteristic designs are notably good. Although the work of Huntingdon Shaw, a "blacksmith" of Nottingham, in 1695, there is that about it which shows its maker to have had a sound and wise idea of his work, marking him to have been an artist in the best sense. The restoration is very successful in showing the merits of the old work, and still more in the sensible and conservative manner in which it has been done. The accumulation of paint upon the metal was extraordinarily great; hence the preservation of the surface of the larger bars in so complete a manner as to show the hammer marks upon their surfaces. It was the tendrils and slighter foliage alone that needed repair.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, January 31, Handel's *Oratorio, Deborah.* Principal Vocalists: Miss Parepa, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Madame Laura Baxter, Mrs. Temple, Mr. Evans, Mr. Smython, and Mr. L. W. Thomas.—Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 8s., No. 61, each. The Offices of the Society are at No. 6, Exeter Hall.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester Square.—Open at Seven o'clock.—THE GLORIOUS AND WONDERFUL LEOTARD EVERY EVENING AT half-past Nine. On Saturdays at Two. Other brilliant Entertainments. Musical Director, Mr. Thomas Bartleman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. PIANO-FORTE MUSIC.

WE have still to make a clearance of new piano-forte publications, to the larger portion of which the remarks made in our last notice apply.—*Mountain Echoes*, however, a characteristic piece by John Francis Barnett (Lambourn, Cock & Co.), is a simple movement of the best English quality, having the right to bear its fantastic title, though still not frivolous; but well knit, and on a real subject.—*Aveu d'amour, Mélodie*, by Charles Delioux (Ewer & Co.), is a song without words for the left hand, in which the form of one of Chopin's preludes is recalled, though without offensive plagiarism.—*Soyez Heureux, Romance sans Paroles*, by J. C. Eschmann (same publishers), is slighter. *Tarantelle Brillante*, Op. 8, and *La Galop, Galop Brillant*, Op. 9, are by Sydney Smith (Augener & Co.). Of these the second is the better of the two, a new *Tarantelle* being not easy to write at the time being.—*Long Ago*, modestly called a musical sketch, by Virginia Gabriel (Ewer & Co.), is an elegant nocturne, by a lady whose success as an amateur has been obviously attended by self-scrutiny and cultivation. There is elegance in all that Miss Gabriel writes, as there should be in all woman's music and playing—and with this an obvious increase of vigour and correctness.—*Juana, Valse élégante* (why will authors court criticism by epithets?) and *Nocturne*, by Mr. Maybrick, are from the press of Leader (now Lambourn & Cock). The *Nocturne* has some elegance; the *Valse* is commonplace.—*Autumn Leaves, Nocturne Caprice*, by J. G. Calcott (Cramer & Co.), as music gets but a little way beyond the "Bird Waltz" so dear to *Miss Lucretia Tax*.—The same composer's *Perpetual Motion Galop* (Cramer & Co.) is better, though a *toccata* for the right hand, rather than a piece which any one will hear with pleasure. To digress for a moment—on what principle of making a title-page unreadable is this *Galop* published? Quiet country ladies will be puzzled to understand what the palsied strokes, which do duty for letters, mean.

The air from Signor Verdi's 'Simon Bocanegra,' arranged by W. H. Calcott, Book I. (Cramer & Co.), seem to indicate that Signor Verdi's invention, to judge from that opera, must be in its most threadbare plight. As a class,

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however, the opera-writers of the South are nothing if not fertile. Donizetti's latest works are among his freshest,—though he wrote some eighty operas. Other arrangements and fantasias from Signor Verdi's 'Ballo in Maschera' and 'Rigoletto' are before us, by R. Favarger, which we cannot undertake to specify more exactly. The same writer's *La Vivandière, Valse Militaire* (the above, Cramer & Co.), is more to our taste.—*Une Fleur de Fantaisie*, Op. 12, by Jul. Handrock, is a movement somewhat in the mazurka measure; not without grace.—*Ballade Orientale* (in reality a ballad à la Verdi) and *Il mio Tesoro*, transcripted, Op. 67, are by Pl. de Vos.—*Souvenir d'Amblève* is a waltz, by A. G. Gits (the above, Cramer & Co.).—In *Caledonia*, M. Francesco Berger has treated 'Auld Robin Gray,' 'Blue Bells' and 'Annie Laurie.' He has also once again arranged *Santa Lucia*, the last, and not the brightest, of popular Neapolitan airs (R. W. Ollivier).

To show how a real musical thinker can trifle, let us point to *Le Pijerari*, by Charles Gounod (Augener & Co.), two pages for a child's use, on a two-bar ground bass of the very simplest form, with more real music—more of the South in them—than a hundred of the *Saltarelles, Tarantellas*, &c., which are hammered out year by year.—As we are among the children, let us here, too, heartily recommend *The Child's First Music Lessons*, 10.—*Melodious Exercises in Different Keys and Measures*, by Mrs. G. A. Macfarren (Cocks & Co.). We have seen nothing better adapted to our youngest inhabitants than these exercises for little hands. Mrs. G. Macfarren should go on, and in her next series, she will, of course, discard unisons.

POPULAR CONCERTS.—Why Weber's pianoforte music (his *Concert Stück* excepted) should stand second in English favour to the writings of other composers who could be named, has always been enigmatical to us. It has a style of its own, of a distinct and poetical beauty, reached by no one save Beethoven; it affords admirable room for technical display; the melody is, throughout, characteristic and beautiful, and the construction is less harassed and uneven than in his operas. The *Sonata* in C major is, perhaps, not the best of the four grand ones,—that in A flat having been the most played (that in D minor, with its stormy and energetic first movement, being unknown to our public), but it is full of particularity, and the last movement, which is a *cavatina* of ceaseless brilliancy, will always tempt pianists of a light and rapid finger. On Monday evening it was excellently rendered, at a very short notice, by Mr. Sloper, as substitute for Miss A. Goddard. It was unwise to place so close in its neighbourhood Weber's clarinet *Duet-Sonata*, which is in every respect a weaker work. What is more, the clarinet, even if in the hands of so consummate an artist as Mr. Lazarus, does not kindly lend itself to union with the pianoforte, in a composition of any length, as Beethoven's two compositions introducing it attest. But that nothing can be more delicious than its sound, when joined with stringed instruments, as in Mozart's Quintett, we were also reminded on Monday. M. Sington led the concerted music; Signor Pezze was the violincellist. Miss Banks narrowly escaped an *encore*, in the air, "Ah, si la liberté," from Gluck's 'Armida,' (which she sang with English words),—music that must come more and more into esteem; though it demands pure voices and poetical speakers. She was compelled to repeat Mr. Macfarren's charming song, "Ah, why do we love?"—one of the best modern songs in any language.

DRURY LANE.—Madame Jenny Bauer, Miss Heywood and Herren Reichardt and Formes, sing and play merrily, in a one-act operetta, by Mr. Howard Glover, 'Once too often.' The story is of a slightness which makes an account of it next to impossible; made up of the old love intrigues and the old disquisitions put together "once too often." It moves, however, and Mr. Howard Glover's music is far more to our liking, on this occasion, than on the last when we met him. Some of the melodies are elegant, if not very new—the best, perhaps, is

the comic bass song. But the composer's friends are injudicious. Why measure one who has so much of his art to learn with MM. Auber, Rossini and Meyerbeer? Why compel us to question the success achieved in 'Ruy Blas'? The truth is forced out by such ill-advised exaggerations, which must end in disappointment to the party most concerned.—'Once too often' promises better things; and for the sake of English opera, which cannot have too many composers, we shall be glad in proportion as the promise is fulfilled.

STRAND.—This theatre has produced two little dramas of considerable merit. One is a new farce written by Mr. W. Hancock, and called 'John Smith.' The hero had the advantage of being impersonated by Mr. J. W. Ray, who, after three years' absence, has returned to this theatre. John Smith is a Suffolk tradesman who comes to spend his holiday in London, and lodges at a house where his son, of the same Christian name, is also a lodger. John Smith, jun. has taken to acting, and married an actress; John Smith, sen. being ignorant of all these proceedings. It is, therefore, with much astonishment that the latter receives a variety of parcels directed to John Smith, Esq., containing russet boots, theatrical dresses and a ringlet wig. But he is more astonished, after retiring to bed, at overhearing a violent conversation concerning what he believes to be his own murder, but which is merely a scene from a melodrama, which John Smith, jun. and his wife Lydia are rehearsing in an adjoining apartment. This is followed by the report of a pistol. Whereupon the Suffolk tradesman, thoroughly alarmed himself, alarms the whole house. The matter is then explained, and the usual reconciliations take place. The management have done well in availing themselves of the talent of Mr. Ray, who thoroughly realized the perplexities of the poor old country gentleman; but, of course, the notion of theatrical manners embodied in the action of the piece is a mere exaggeration.—The second drama is one by Mr. Wooller, entitled, 'Old Phil's Birthday.' This is a highly creditable production, and will stand wear and tear. It is dependent on the acting of Mr. James Rogers, who enacts the hero, a porter in a merchant's establishment, whose son is employed as a confidential clerk. To *Old Phil* the firm of "Hardress & Co." represents all that is respectable in the world, and its honour is cherished by him as his own life's blood. His son Frank (Mr. Parselle), also, aspires to the hand of Marion (Miss Page), his master's daughter. But suddenly Frank proposes to quit his situation, that he may conquer his passion by absence; when it is discovered that two hundred pounds have been abstracted from the merchant's bureau. Frank bears the blame of this, though the remorseless justice of his stoic father might almost have made him throw it off with horror; but he knows that Lionel Hardress is the delinquent, and he will not bring disgrace on the brother of Marion. At length Old Phil is induced to revise his judgment of the case, and arrives at the truth, when he resolves on a noble act of self-sacrifice in his turn, and so charges himself with the theft. Of course this surprises the merchant, and drives him to an examination of circumstances, by which he is led to the discovery of the real facts. Frank and Marion are thus made happy, and Lionel is properly rebuked by his offended father. Mr. Rogers, in the union of humour and pathos in such characters, is not to be excelled; and his Old Phil is a piece of acting which will never grow too old. It is a well-conceived character on the part of the author, and a powerfully-executed one so far as regards the actor. The new drama was cordially received by the audience.

ST. JAMES'S.—Mr. George Vining has inaugurated his management of this theatre with a three-act drama, entitled 'Self-Made,'—an adaptation of the well-known French piece, 'Le Chevalier de St. George,' in which M. Lefont supported the hero at this theatre more than fifteen years ago. Mr. George Vining, as the all-accomplished Mulatto, performed the part with a dash and vigour which electrified his audience. The part, so far, though

not new, serves the actor's immediate purpose, and will recommend him to his new patrons. The heroine was sustained with grace, dignity and effect by Miss Herbert, who was summoned before the curtain. The piece has been adapted by Mr. Vining himself for its new arena.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Herr Pauer's six weekly morning performances of pianoforte music, already advertized to, are to begin on the 1st of February. Of the last series we spoke as having no common interest: these will have additional curiosity and precision, since it is promised that Herr Pauer will perform the four different periods on four different kinds of instruments—a grand harpsichord, by Tschudi, made 1771; one of Messrs. Broadwood's earliest pianofortes, made 1820; and of the more recent, a boudoir-grand and a full concert-grand, with all modern improvements. By this arrangement each work will be played on the exact instrument for which it was composed." Further, two Sonatas of Sebastian Bach,—one for clavichord and viola di gamba, Mr. Henry Webb; the other for clavichord and flauto traverso, Mr. Sidney Pratten,—will be performed for the first time in this country. The meetings here announced cannot be too largely recommended to all whose admiration of chamber-music gets beyond enthusiasm for some half-dozen names.

The programmes of Mr. C. Halle's Concerts in Manchester tell a remarkable story of the opulence and resource of that town. The band consists of seventy performers. The series has included three oratorios, with an admirable chorus; three opera performances as concert music, two of these consisting of Gluck's 'Orpheus'; a visit from Mr. H. Leslie's choir and from Madame Lind-Goldschmidt's party, including Mr. Sims Reeves and Signor Belletti; in short, everything has been done in the best style and on the most liberal scale, and yet (may it not rather be said because of such provisions?) the series is understood to have been remunerative.—It seems more and more strange that no grand concerts, save those of the Sacred Harmonic Society, appear to be possible in London during the winter.

From a Sibylline advertisement in this week's *Observer*, it appears that Mr. E. T. Smith is getting together a company for the establishment of English Opera. What has become of the other society, which was about to open its office in Regent Street, thence to issue shares, with the same object? Is Mr. Smith's plan that plan adapted and transformed? This wandering about of English Opera as an object of charity, from meeting to meeting, at which no two people are agreed save to appoint committees, and decide on nothing save to raise a problematical fund somehow (which fund is rarely forthcoming), has gone on during the last twenty years without bringing matters into a state satisfactory to any one concerned,—whether it be manager, or musical composer, or singer, or author. It is to be hoped, however, that there will be a real English Opera and a school of home writers who will not depend on foreign models or on the peculiar notes of peculiar singers.

Madame Lind-Goldschmidt is about to take a second tour in the provinces with Mr. Sims Reeves and Signor Belletti.

The other day, at the Royal Academy of Music, that promising young lady, Miss Robertine Henderson, was elected as "Westmoreland Scholar." She ought to become one of our best singers.

A version of 'Le Mariage aux Lanternes,' one of M. Offenbach's successful whimsicalities, has been just produced at the *Royalty Theatre, Soho*.

A tale has been abroad, only good, we suspect, to be contradicted, but which, as a current tale, must be repeated here,—that Her Majesty's Theatre, if opened this season, will be opened by a Spanish capitalist "acting for Madlle. Sarolta!"—a pretty person, no singer though, who made no passing mark in London when she appeared here in Mr. E. T. Smith's Italian company.—Mr. Lumley, says another rumour, intends this year to produce Signora Galetti, a lady of whose voice

we have heard marvels.—Signor Giuglini advertises that his contract with Mr. Lumley has come to an end. With "revision and correction," he may do better service to Italian Opera than he has yet done; the terms of an engagement, like the one closed, going far to preclude the possibility of progress.

From Paris we have news of a coming work at the Opéra Comique by M. Grisar, "Le Joaillier de Saint-James"; of a beautiful new theatrical voice in Mdlle. Laura Durand; and that M. Naudin is about to try his fortune at the Italian Opera. This gentleman we fancy, from recollecting his performances in London, might do the French Opera good service.—Signor Della Sedie proves insufficient, we read, as *Don Giovanni*.

MISCELLANEA

A London German Institute.—The Germans in this country did, on a recent occasion, pay a just homage to the memory of that excellent Prince whose loss the whole British nation bewails. That kindred heart should feel the bereavement keenly was but natural, but the spontaneous manifestations of sincere sympathy evinced by other nations, with so rare a unanimity, conclusively shows how highly and universally the qualities of the lamented Prince were appreciated. Had it been possible for me to have attended the meeting of my countrymen on that melancholy occasion, I should have moved a resolution, "that in order worthily to substantiate the manifestation of our grief and respect for the noble departed, a fund be raised among the Germans residing in England, in order to support their old, deserving and needy literary men and artists living in London." Such a monument, worthy of the Good Prince, would, were he still living, surely have met with his concurrence and support, because consonant with the predilections of his own ever-kindly disposition. Thus from his very grave, moistened by a nation's tears, would spring the godly fruit of charity, and the recipients of it, gratefully remembering to whom they owed the gift, would bless the memory of the good Prince from age to age! A charitable Institution of this kind is greatly wanted in London. Many intellectually-gifted Germans pine away in the utmost destitution and helplessness in this great city of the world, and only the other day your influential contemporary contained a heart-rending account of the suicide of an eminent German artist, driven to so rash an act, by—starvation! I should feel obliged by your kindly inserting these lines, so that by giving the utmost publicity to the project, the many wealthy Germans residing in this country may support it by liberal donations. I shall with pleasure send the sum of 10*l.* 10*s.* to any German of respectability ready to undertake the collecting of the funds.

G. SOLLING.

R. M. Academy, Woolwich, Jan. 18, 1862.

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C. N.
Muswell Hill, Jan. 20, 1862.

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The Director to be chosen in the room of Benjamin Austin, Esq., deceased, will remain in Office until the 24th day of June, 1863.

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J. C. Policy No. 5,962, age 35, Assured for 1,000*l.* on 14th Jan-
uary, 1852. Sum paid 1,000*l.* He died on 29th January, 1861. The amount paid was 1,072*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

G. B. J. Policy No. 7,364, age 13, Assured for 300*l.* on 18th April, 1856, had added, in 1857, 6*s.* 17*d.* 6*s.* He died on 19th August, 1861. Sum paid was 332*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

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	13 years	30 2 0	101 10 0
	21 years	34 0 0	83 0 0
40	7 years	49 13 0	84 10 0
	13 years	61 2 0	93 10 0
	21 years	75 2 6	108 0 0
60	7 years	95 4 6	137 10 0
	14 years	117 2 6	144 10 0
	21 years	144 1 0	165 10 0

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Total Premiums paid 34,400*l.*

Amount paid in Claims by the death of Members, from the commencement of the Institution in December, 1835 1,156,207 9 4

Amount of Accumulated Fund 2,947,311 15 0

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The Report of the Directors for the year ended the 29th Nov., 1861, is now ready, and may be had on application, with the Prospectus, containing the terms of application for Policies, and the Policy then existing—in respect of the Annual Premiums paid thereon in the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, or on seven payments; and in 1870 a further Retrospective addition will be rated on seventeen Annual Payments, and so on.

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